FOR REAL ENJOYMENT.
VISIT
WELLINGTON
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The Bombay Chronicle

WELLINGTON
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THE CINEMA YOU OUGHT TO SEE.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. XII NO. 307— BOMBAY MONDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1924 TWO ANNAS

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30	Rs. 35	Rs. 48
Half-Yearly ..	,, 16	,, 18	,, 24
Quarterly ..	,, 8	,, 9	,, 12
Monthly ..	,, 3	,, 3/8	,, 4

SINGLE COPY, TWO ANNAS.

SUNDAY EDITION

Yearly .. Rs. 5 Rs. 6 Rs. 9

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

A DILEMMA

You may not have directly bought our "Atank Nigrah" Pills, but still you may have used them and got benefit. This would seem to you A DILEMMA

But

It is true; as many doctors and Vaidyas buy our preparations and resell them as their own.

"Atank Nigrah" Pills are a capital cure for mental and nervous diseases

32 pills cost a Rupee.

Bombay Office.

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy

Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY.

SECOND CHANCE.

We hope that you will not let go this chance as you did for the first.

Another lot of 300 BLANKETS just received from the manufacturers and we are offering at the old rate i.e., Rs. 3-15-0 each. Size 84" x 54". A. M. HAJEE YOUSUFF SAIT AND SONS, Chickpet, BANGALORE CITY. D554

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date	Steamer	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1925			
3rd Jan	CALEDONIA		7,622
10th ,,	CHINA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
17th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
24th ,,	CHINA ..	MACEDONIA	11,089
31st ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
7th Feb.	CHINA ..	MOLDAVIAx ..	16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
21st ,,	DEVANHA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x ..	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA@	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
4th April	DONGOLA @		8,0[illegible]
11th ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
18th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2nd May	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
9th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
16th ,,	DELTA ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
30th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,277

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

@ Special reduced fares.

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 62	£ 60 & £ 56
Second ,, ,,	52	,, 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
1925		
1st Jan.	BOYNE* ..	4,415
5th Feb.	NARINGA* ..	6,607
19th ,,	MORVADA ..	8,193
5th March	MANDALA ..	8,246
19th ,,	DOMALA ..	8,441
2nd April	MOOASA ..	8,988
16th ,,	DUMANA ..	8,427
30th ,,	MASULA* ..	7,261

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. & O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
1925			
6th Jan.	SARDINIA ..	6,684	MOOLTAN.
3rd Feb	SOUDAN ..	6,696	MALOJA
17th ,,	SICILIA ..	6,313	KHYBER
31st Mar.	SARDINIA ..	6,684	MOLDAVIA

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON

Date about.	Steamer.	Destination.
29th Dec. ..	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar
31st ,, ..	BAMORA ..	Suez via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports
2nd Jan. ..	VARELA ..	Suez via Karachi
3rd ,, ..	CHARLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
7th ,, ..	KHANDALLA ..	East & S. Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay
P O. BOX 122

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via, Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Hakodate Maru	S. Kameyama	5303	9th Dec.	23rd Dec.
Toba Maru.	S. Shibutami	6995	16th ,,	30th ,,
*Sado Maru.	K. Horikawa.	5898	3rd Jan.	17th Jan.
Atago Maru.	S. Oya ..	..	7th ,,	22nd ,,
Tokushima Maru.	K. Fukuda.	5976	15th ,,	27th ,,
Muroran Maru.	G. Masuda.	5374	17th ,,	29th ,,

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telephone—20270 Telegrams:—"YUSEN".

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital	Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital	Issued	50,00,000
Capital	Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital	Paid up to 30/6/24	30,17,785
Reserve	Fund	23,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Ambala City	Hyderabad	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Ambala Cant.	(Sind)	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar Cant
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Simla
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Multan City	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

ALLAHABAD BANK LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited.

	Rs.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital	40,00,000
Capital called up	35,50,000
Reserve Fund	44,50,000

Head Office: CALCUTTA.

Branches and Sub-Agencies:

Allahabad	Fyzabad	Meerut
Allahabad Cit.	Gorakhpur	Moradabad
Amritsar	Hapur	Mussoorie
Bareilly	Hathras	Muttra
Benares	Jhansi	Nagpur
Bombay	Jubbulpore	Naini Tal
Cawnpore	Lahore	Patna
Cawnpore City	Lucknow	Rae Bareli
Chandausi	Aminabad Park	Raipur
Dehra Dun	Lucknow	Rangoon
Delhi	Lucknow City	Shahjahanpur
Etawah	Lyallpur	Sitapur

CORRESPONDENTS.

In all the principal towns throughout India

LONDON BANKERS.

The P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Small sums received. Copy of rules can be obtained on application.

Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold, the custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends realized.

Loans and Cash Credits granted.

Currency Notes of any circle, Cheques and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit Account free of charge.

Banking business of every description transacted.

Copy of rules may be had on application at Head Office and at any of the Branches.

Passenger Letters of Credit are issued available for use on board P. and O. British India Steam Navigation Company (Home Line), and Orient Steamers, at Ports of call at the Offices of the Agents of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company and British India Steam Navigation Company and at any Office of the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.

T. L. FOREMAN,
Agent, Bombay Branch.

Allahabad Bank Building.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act 1920.

For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—		
225,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each	Rs.	11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL—		
75,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Fully paid	Rs.	3,75,00,000
150,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 paid	Rs.	1,87,50,000
	Rs.	5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs.	4,57,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY of Shareholders	Rs.	5,62,50,000

MANAGING GOVERNORS:
SIR NORCOT WARREN, K.C.I.E.,
N. M. MURRAY.
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.
LONDON OFFICE:
5, Whittington Avenue, E. C., 3.
MANAGER:
S. A. H. SITWELL

BRANCHES:

Abbottabad	Jubbulpore	
Agra	Jullundur	
Ahmedabad	Kasauli	
Ahmedabad City	Khandwa	
Ahmednagar	Kumbakonam	
Ajmer	Karachi	
Akola	Kalbi	
Akyab	Lahore	
Allahabad	Larkana	
Alleppey	Lucknow	
Ambala	Ludhiana	
Amlala Cantonment (Sub-Agency)	Lyallpur	
Amraoti	Madras (Mount Road)	
Amritsar	Madura	
Bangalore	Mandalay	
Bareilly	Mangalore	
Bassein	Masulipatam	
Bellary	Meerut	
Benares	Moulmein	
Berhampore	Mooltan	
Bezwada	Moradabad	
Bhopal	Murree	
Bombay (Byculla)	Mussoorie	
Bombay (Mand.)	Muzaffarpur	
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Muttra	
Broach	Mayavaram	
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Mymensingh	
Calcutta (Burra Bazaar)	Nadiad	
Calcutta (Park Street)	Nandyal	
Calicut	Nagpore	
Cawnpore	Nainital	
Chittagong	Natayangunge	
Chandpore	Nasik	
Coconada	Nagapatam	
Cochin	Nellore	
Coimbatore	Nowshera	
Colombo	Ootacamond	
Cuncevirum (Out Station)	Parbhani (Sub-Agency)	
Coddalore	Patna	
Cudalapah	Peshawar	
Cuttack	Peshawar City (Sub-Agency)	
Decca	Poona	
Dehradun	Poona City	
Darjeeling	Quetta	
Delhi	Rajahmundry	
Dalhousie	Rajkot (Kathiawar)	
Dhanbad	Rangoon	
Dhulia	Rawalpindi	
Dibrugarh	Saharanpur	
Erode	Salem	
Ferozepore	Sargodha.	
Farrukhabad	Secunderabad	
Fyzabad	Serajgunge	
Gorakhpur	Sholapur	
Godhra	Sialkot	
Gujranwala	Simla	
Guntur	Srinagar	
Gwalior	Sukkur	
Hathras	Surat	
Hubli	Tellicherry	
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Tinnevelly	
Hyderabad (Sind)	Trichinopoly	
Indore	Trivandrum	
Jaipur	Tuticorin	
Jalgaon (East Khandesh)	Ujjain	
Jalpaiguri	Vellore	
Jamshedpur	Viramgam	
Jharia (Sub-Agency)	Vizianagram	
	Viragapatam	
	Yeotmal	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and Interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody. Purchases and Sales effected. Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank

R. LINDSAY
Secretary and Treasurer, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

INSURE IN LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

WHICH OFFERS

THE BEST POLICY OF INSURANCE

OUR MULTI-BENEFIT POLICY.

The best terms for Policyholders.
The best terms for Agents.

WANTED reliable and PUSHING AGENTS in every District and Town of the Bombay Presidency, Central Provinces and Punjab.

Apply for all particulars to Head Office Old Post Office St. CALCUTTA.

INSURANCE.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION.—(as at 30-4-22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium (the highest bonus declaration by any Indian office in recent years), and a brilliant forecast for the future.

ASSETS:—Over 70 LAKHS.

POLICY CONDITIONS:—LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms. AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful business men without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

AGENTS wanted on liberal terms.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

N. DATTA,
Manager.
Bombay Branch

94, Medows Street Fort
BOMBAY.

According to the Government Blue Book. THE OLDEST LIFE OFFICE OF BENGAL.

The Hindu Mutual Life Assurance Ltd.

Established 1891.

Insurance Funds over .. Rs 3,00,000
Claims Paid Exceed .. Rs. 4,25,000
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustees of the Reserved Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000 LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to:—

P. C. RAY, M.A., B. L. Secretary,
285/10, Bowbazar, Street, CALCUTTA.

C. M. SHAH & Co.,
Chief Agents For Bombay Presidency.
Kapadia Building,
Ardeshir Dadi Street, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay.

S. H. THACKER,
Chief Agents:—For Gujrat, Kathiawar.
Raipur, Naiwada,
No. 1149/2 Ahmedabad,

Chief Agents For C. P. & Berar:—
S. R. DONGRE & CO., Sitabaldi Nagpur.

THE ARYA PATHIKA ASHRAM LODGING AND BOARDING Hindoos and Students

Chaubal's Building, Girgaum Back Road, BOMBAY.

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.

DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD

(Head Office: 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.)

A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.

Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers
Telephone No. 1299.

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS

WE SUPPLY

DOUBLE DISTILLED WATER & SALINE SOLUTION

for Intravenous or Rectal Injection in 1 lb. Sterile bottles Rs. 1, and in Sterilised Ampoules 15 c. c. for 3 As each.

Apply

S. N. GUNDI,
SANDHURST ROAD, WEST,
BOMBAY, No. 4.

Telegrams GUNDISAN. Telephone No. 42548.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road BOMBAY.

AMRUTANJAN 1925 CALENDAR 1926

With a 3 Coloured half tone Picture
Price 2/- As.) (Postage 3/- As

Special Concessions up to 30th Dec 1924 to wholesale dealers only:—

100.....Rs. 10/8
1000.....Rs. 90/-

N. B.—A limited number only available.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOT,
7, Thambu Chetty St., Madras.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Inspection	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil, advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

THE INDIAN NEWSPAPER CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ADJOURNED SIXTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Registered office of the Company, 143, Medows Street, Fort, at 12 noon (S.T.) on SATURDAY, the 10th January, 1925, to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Statements of Accounts made up to 31st December, 1923.
2. To confirm the appointments of Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mr. Vithaldas Damodar Govindji, as Directors of the Company.
3. To appoint Directors in place of Messrs. Tricumdas Dwarkadas and Umar Sobani who retire under Arts. 105 and 106 of the Articles of Association, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint auditors for the year 1924, at a remuneration to be fixed by the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from 21st December, 1924, to 4th January, 1925, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
For The Indian Newspaper Co. Ltd.,
OSMAN SOBANI,
Managing Director.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

Messrs. EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA and CO., Solicitors High Court, have REMOVED their Office from 65, Esplanade Road to No. 137, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, Second Floor, above Messrs. Hoar and Co.

Dated the 27th December, 1924. 22376

FINAL NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "DARA."

THE above Steamer has completed discharging on the 23rd instant. Consignees of the cargo ex the above steamer are hereby informed that the sams is lying at No. 10 Shed, Victoria Dock and that no survey will be held after 9 a.m. on the 6th January, 1925, and that any of the said Cargo remaining in the Shed after that day will be warehoused at Consignees' risk and expense, which please note.

TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.
Managing Agents.
The Mogul Line.

16, Bank Street,
Bombay. 22375

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA'S steamer "BORNEO MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 26th of December from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge and for cargo in bags within three days after discharge. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson and Richards Company's Surveyor will be attending docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claim are requested to send this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

Manager,
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA'S steamer "ALTAI MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 27th of December from Japan-Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge and for cargo in bags within three days after discharge. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson and Richards Company's Surveyor will be attending docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claim are requested to send this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

Manager.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING OF THE CORPORATION will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 5th January, 1925, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. (a) Letter from Mr. V. J. Patel—Resigning his office as President of the Corporation, and (b) Election of the President for the remaining period of 1924-25.
2. Appointment of the Municipal Secretary in place of Mr. A. A. Moulvi, B.A. who has been appointed Deputy Municipal Commissioner.
3. Letter from Miss L. Loat, Secretary, National Anti-Vaccination League, London—Requesting the Corporation to consider whether booklets recommending vaccination and inoculation should be at all distributed at public expense.
4. Letter from the Secretary External Capital Committee—Requesting the Corporation to favour the Committee with their replies to the questionnaire framed by them.
5. Letter from Mr. Gopinath Raghunath and others—Protesting against the proposed removal of Curry Road Municipal Marathi Boys' School to unhealthy surroundings close to the Dawn Mills.
6. Letter from Dr. B. S. Shroff—Regarding a Municipal requisition for stopping the working of a lime kiln put up by him for burning lime at Cumballa Hill.
7. Letter from Mr. O. H. Gheewala—Protesting against the proposed erection of a urinal at the south end of Maruti Lane, (Fulgali), Bhuleshwar.
8. Letter from Mr. Abdullabhoy Jafferji—Regarding insufficiency of water-supply on the fourth floor of Raja Mansions, Bhandari Street.
9. Letter from the Honorary Secretaries, Bombay Vigilance Association—Requesting that a grant be made in aid of the rescue work which is to be performed by the Association.
10. Letter from the Most Reverend A. Goodier, S.J., Archbishop of Bombay—Requesting support in aid of a Rescue Home known as St. Catherine's Home on Parel Hill.
11. Letter from the Assistant Secretary, Social Service League, Bombay—Forwarding a report of a Sanitation Round arranged by the League.
12. Letter from the General Secretary, Depressed Classes Mission Society of India—Requesting that rooms may be provided in the Municipal chawls at Deonar and Mahaluxmi for the accommodation of the schools conducted by the Society.
13. Letter from Mr. Ratanji Nasarvanji Lakdawala—Applying for the Corporation's help for an Institution started by certain gold and silver merchants for the supply of free milk to the poor.
14. Letter from Mr. H. S. Mandavle Vakil, High Court, on behalf of his client Mr. Narayen Tukaram—Applying for the use of a plot of land near the Elphinstone Road Station for putting up a Gymnasium.
15. Letter from Mr. Ardeshir Dadabhoy—Regarding nuisance caused by hawkers and beggars on a portion of Kalbadevi Road.
16. Letter from Mr. Sorab Ardeshir Khodaiji—Regarding the nuisance caused by cowdung and cowdung cakes lying opposite his premises at Lamington Road.
17. Letter from Messrs. Daphtari, Ferreira and Divan, Solicitors, on behalf of their client Mr. Kilachand Devchand—Regarding the Assessment bills in respect of a property at Girgaum Back Road.
18. Letter from Mr. Abashhoy Abdulally—Regarding obstruction caused by Tramway Rails lying in front of his shop at Nagdevi Street.
19. Letter from Mr. J. D. Hormasji—Suggesting that some Tennis Courts may be provided in the Sir P.M. Mehta Gardens.
20. Letter from Mr. Gokaldas Nagindas—Reporting that permission may be granted to stable some buffaloes near their premises for getting pure milk for the use of his family.
21. Letter from Mr. G.M. Hazari—Requesting that the Corporation may assist him and others in securing a block of Improvement Trust chawls on Bellasis Road side for Mahomedans of the upper middle class.
22. Budget Estimates of Income and Expenditure for the year 1925-26 framed by the Standing Committee under Section 126 of the Municipal Act.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE—

23. Approving, subject to the Corporation's sanction, of the renewal, for a period of five years from 1st January 1925 or for a shorter period, of the agreement entered into with the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, for the supply of electrical current to the Colaba Air Compressor Station on the revised terms and conditions.
24. Forwarding quarterly returns showing the enforcement or otherwise of sanctions obtained from the Standing Committee for the removal of unauthorized works.
25. Requesting sanction to the scale of the salary of the post of Chief Accountant being fixed at Rs. 1,200—75—1,800 and recommending that Mr. M. R. Tambe be appointed 'Sub-protem' Chief Accountant for six months from 11th August 1924 on Rs. 1,350.
26. Giving sanction, subject to further sanction of the Corporation, to a lease in respect of a plot of Improvement Trust land at Nowroji Hill being extended for a period of one year.
27. Recommending sanction to a provision of Rs. 43,500 made for the work of laying a 12" water main in Lady Hardinge Road being appropriated for the work of laying a 12" water main in Dadar.
28. Recommending a grant of Rs. 50,000 to supplement the Budget provision for Pension, Gratuities and Compassionate Allowances.
29. Recommending a grant of Rs. 7,000 to meet the payment of the Corporation's contribution towards the introduction of the Boy Scout and Girl Guides movement in Municipal Schools.
30. Recommending that the monthly Analytical and Bacteriological Reports may not be printed in future.
31. Recommending sanction to the building materials of certain Municipal Properties at Mahaluxmi opposite Railway Station acquired for the Mahaluxmi Overbridge being sold to Mr. Abdool Husein Musaji and Mr. Oomer Abba for Rs. 5,100 and Rs. 8,000 respectively.
32. Recommending sanction to the acceptance of the offer of Mr. W. B. Naik and Mr. M. J. Gandhi in connection with the acquisition by the Municipality of a property at Dadar Kumbharwada.
33. Recommending that a grant of Rs. 6,755-10-0 be made to meet the payment of a bill preferred by the Bandora Municipality in respect of House Tax for the Bandora Slaughter Houses for the years 1923-24 and 1924-25.
34-35. Statements of Budget Transfers in respect of amounts (34) not exceeding Rs. 500 sanctioned by the Standing Committee and (35) exceeding Rs. 500 in each case sanctioned by the Standing Committee, subject to the Corporation's orders.
36. Schools Committee's Letter—Intimating that the Schools Committee are already doing the needful in the matter of imparting education in such a way as to suit the social conditions of the classes from which the children are drawn.

LETTERS FROM THE COMMISSIONER:—

37. Intimating that the plans and estimates for the construction of a Primary School Building at Ardeshir Dady Street with caretaker's quarters were apparently through inadvertence never submitted to the Corporation for their approval although the work has been completed.
38. Requesting sanction to the continuance for a further period of two years of the arrangements made for the instruction of candidates for the examination of Bachelor of Hygiene.
39. Forwarding a report regarding certain particulars in respect of loans raised by the Municipality.
40. Forwarding a report as to whether certain nuisances cannot be removed even if the Corporation is prepared to provide sufficient funds to get rid of them from the City.
41. Regarding a suggestion for the provision of more benches on the Kennedy Sea Face near the Marine Lines Station and on the Cuffe Parade.
42. Requesting sanction to the passage situated between the old building of the Bank of Bengal and the new building of the Imperial Bank of India being sold to the latter bank at the rate of Rs. 110 per square yard.
43. Regarding the question of opening free Municipal dispensaries in localities inhabited by the Depressed Classes.
44. Forwarding a return showing the pressure in the water mains in the different localities of the City.
45. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay water supplies.
46. Reporting on a suggestion that the public park and garden proposed to be provided on the reclaimed site of the Storm Water Reservoir between Hornby Vellard and Clerk Road may be named "Haji Ali Baug."
47. Regarding the supervision exercised by the Municipal staff, on the Aerated Water Factories in the City.
48. Reporting on a letter from Messrs. Motilal Dayabhai & Sons complaining about the walls of their shop at No. 280, Kalbadevi Road, being used by the public as urinals.
49. Reporting on an application from the Social Service League, Bombay, for financial help towards the maintenance of a Textile Technical School proposed to be started by the League at Parel.
50. Forwarding copy of a letter from the Bombay Presidency Infant Welfare Society thanking the Corporation for their grant to the Society.
51. Forwarding further report on an application from Mr. Vinayak N. Acharya, Retired Record-keeper in the Health Department, for the grant of a good service pension.
52. Requesting sanction to the continuance of an allowance of Rs. 300 per mensem paid to Dr. P. T. Patel, Medical Superintendent, Isolation Hospitals, in connection with the work of preparing a scheme of equipment of the King Edward Hospital and the Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College.
53. Reporting on the condition of Mr. Ananji Nanji's Chawls at Suparibaug Road and other matters.
54. Regarding the question of removing the tramway poles from the centre of the roadway on the section of Frere Road between the Town Hall and Ballard Road.
55. Requesting sanction to the construction of latrines and urinals under the steps leading from the Delisle Road Overbridge to the Fergusson Road low level roads.
56. Requesting sanction to a gratuity of Rs. 201-2-0 being given to Laxman Tukaram, former Head Oilman, at the Love Grove Pumping Station.
57. Reporting on a letter from Mr. Pandurang Vithoba Desai regarding nuisance caused by bad smells prevailing at his building on Lady Jamsetji Road.
58. Reporting on the question of certain prices paid by the B. B. & C. I. Railway to Messrs. Ghagan & Co. for their land at Bellasis Bridge and to the Municipality for their land at Tardeo.
59. Forwarding a return of unwholesome food-stuff destroyed by the Markets Department.
60. Reporting on a letter from Messrs. P. S. Parekh & Co., regarding certain pipes submitted by them for testing purposes.
61. Regarding the question of the liability of Government to contribute towards the cost of Primary Education in Bombay City.
62. Regarding the question of giving licenses for the erection of Milch Cattle Stables in the City.
63. Submitting a report as to the consumption of water in F. and G. Wards.
64. Forwarding a superannuation list of Municipal Officers drawing a minimum salary of Rs. 500 and upwards.
65. Regarding the recovery of the improvement expenses in respect of Chinchpokli Cross Lane.
66. Regarding the preparation of the quinquennial return of live Stock.
67. Forwarding a supplementary statement of motor vehicles taxed for the quarter ending 30th June 1924.
68. Reporting on a letter from Messrs. Payne & Co., Solicitors, on behalf of Bai Aishabai daughter of Mr. Suleman Mahomed Dinath giving notice of their client's intention of filing a suit against the Municipality.
69. Requesting the Corporation to nominate a person to serve as arbitrator in the dispute with the Tramways Company with regard to the fare to be charged on the Gowalia Tank Road Extension.
70. (a) Forwarding a letter from the Tramways Company on the subject of Tramway extensions and Tank Bunder extension fares (b) Letter from the Bombay Electric Supply & Tramways Company on the same subject.
71. Regarding the damaging of trees in public roads.
72. Reporting on a letter from Mrs. Laxmibai widow of Mr. Tukaram Govind Nimbalkar applying for a compassionate allowance in respect of services rendered by her husband as a Municipal Cemetery Clerk.
73. Reporting on a letter from Mr. G. Butchart, regarding nuisance caused by vagrants and others on the vacant lands and footpaths in front of his residence near the Prince's Dock.
74. Requesting approval to an estimate for laying a new 6" main in Clare Road.
75. Requesting approval to an estimate for laying a 6" main in the road between Fergusson Road and Old Purbhadevi Road.
76. Requesting that Mr. T. K. Roddan may be re-appointed Executive Engineer for five years from 10th July, 1925.
77. Reporting on letters from Mr. S. B. Sircar, regarding the assessment of his properties in G Ward.
78. Submitting a report as to the causes of increase in fevers in the City.
79. Municipal Commissioner's Administration Report for the year 1923-24 together with the Review thereof by the Standing Committee.
80. Letter from the Coroner of Bombay—Inviting the Corporation's attention to the insufficient lighting on Mayo Road near the University gardens, as desired by the Jury present at an inquest held on the body of a gentleman who was knocked down by a motor car at 9-45 p.m. on the 1st November, 1924.
81-82. Letters from the Director of Development, Bombay and from the Bombay Improvement Trust—Regarding the question of providing accommodation for Municipal Schools in the Development Directorate and Improvement Trust Chawls.

GOVERNMENT LETTERS—

83. Regarding an amendment of the Indian Factories Act so as to provide for maternity benefits.
84. Forwarding a Press Note regarding the continuation of the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme.
85. Regarding measures for the prevention of professional beggary in the City.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST LETTERS—

86-87. Forwarding notifications issued by the Board relating to the (86) Police Accommodation Scheme on the west side of Lamington Road, at Agripada, Scheme No. 70 and (87). Second Alteration of Schemo 52—Worli Street Scheme.

88-89. Letters from Khan Saheb H. S. Katrak, Municipal Auditor—(88) Regarding the conveyance allowance paid to the Test Audit Officer temporarily deputed as Secretary Retrenchment Enquiry and (89) Regarding the amount of penalty payable to the Sub-Registrar of Bombay for the delay in the execution of the lease of a property at Girgaum Road before the Registrar.

90. Letter from Mr. H. J. Davis—Inviting attention to a decision given by the Court of Appeal in London about Municipal Contracts and Town Councillors.

MUNICIPAL SECRETARY'S LETTERS—

91. Reporting that Mr. Joseph Baptista has ceased to be a member of the Procedure Rules Committee owing to absence from three Successive Meetings of the Committee.
92. Submitting a statement of Outstanding Committees of the Corporation.
93. Submitting a list of resolutions passed by the Corporation calling for reports from the Commissioner which have not been received.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS—

94-96. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas for requesting the Commissioner to (94) complete the work of constructing the Love Grove Deep Sea Outfall (95) to invite tenders for the work of completing the Outfall and (96) to obtain a report as to the value of the materials purchased for the Outfall.

97. From Mr. Rajaram K. Vaidya—For obtaining a report from the Schools Committee as to how far their claim to Government grant in connection with school buildings will be affected by a Government Resolution fixing Rs. 40 per pupil as the maximum cost per pupil on which Government grants will be based.

98. From Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai—For requesting the Commissioner to issue a fresh warning to Municipal employees against betting on the Race Course.

99. From Mr. Jehangir B. Baman-Behram—For inviting the attention of the Commissioner to the danger involved in driving motor cars and vehicles near the north-west corner of the Cooperage.

100. From Mr. Vasantrao Anandrao Dabholkar, C.B.E., seconded by Mr. Fazal I. Rahimtulla—For appointing Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia to be a member of the Elections and Procedure Rules Committee.

101 From Mr. Jehangir B. Petit—For amending Schedule M of the Municipal Act by the addition of the words "more dangerous than petroleum" after the words "oils of other sorts."

102. From Mr. Hoosenally M. Rahimtoola—For obtaining a report from the Schools Committee as to the inspection of Municipal Schools under Bye-law No. 7.

103-104. From Mr. Sunderrao D. Navalkar. (103) For obtaining a report as to the feasibility of extending the period of water supply by an hour in the morning and evening and (104) For obtaining a report whether it is safer for pedestrian and vehicular traffic to carry out certain suggestions made by Professor Batley.

105 From Mr. Hoosenally M. Rahimtoola—For obtaining a report as to whether apprentices are admitted in the Municipal Workshop.

106. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas.—For requesting the Commissioner to obtain from the Chairman of the Bombay Improvement Trust a statement showing the retrenchment in expenditure effected by the Trust.

107. Regarding Retrenchment proposals submitted by Sir M. Visvesvaraya, Retrenchment Advisor to the Corporation.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES OF THE CORPORATION—

108. Regarding the feasibility of abandoning the proposed Hornby Road to Ballard Pier Street Scheme.
109. Regarding the appointment of a Municipal Auditor.
110. Regarding a Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902.
111. Regarding the revised estimates for the Dadar Overbridge Scheme.
112. Regarding a Municipal requisition in respect of the Municipal Chawls at Valpakhadi.
113. Regarding the question of appointing a whole time Dean on a salary not exceeding Rs. 2,500 per mensem for the Goverdhandas Sunderdas Medical College.
114. Regarding a scheme for the construction of a service reservoir on Sion Hill.
115. Schools Committee's Letters—Forwarding excerpts from the proceedings of the Committee's Meetings.

A. A.. MOULVI,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 27th December, 1924. 22394

NOTICE

THE SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the BOMBAY COTTON BROKERS' ASSOCIATION, LTD., will be held on THURSDAY, the 8th January 1925, at 12 o'clock noon (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Association, situated at the Marwari Bazar to transact the following business.

(1) To receive, consider and adopt the accounts and the Balance Sheet, the Reports of the Committee and the Auditors for the Samvat year 1980 ended Aso Vad 30th (28th October 1924.)
(2) To adopt the resolutions passed by the Managing Committee before this date, as bye-laws, with additions and omissions.
(3) To elect members for the Committee and appoint Auditors for the Samvat year 1981 (1924-25).
(4) To fix the additional number of members to be taken during the Samvat year 1981 (1924-25).
(5) To consider the proposal of the E.I.C. Association Ltd. regarding closing of the Cotton Market.

NARANDAS NAGINDAS,
Hon. Secretary.
22391

ANNUAL STOCK TAKING.

OUR BUSINESS will be CLOSED from the 27th instant to the 31st instant both days inclusive, on account of Annual Stock-taking. Our Zander Orthopedic and Medico-Electric Institute will work as usual except-ing on Sunday, the 29th instant, the day we are closed. ZANDER INSTITUTE CO., Lamington Road, Bombay. 22381

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE PLANET MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the PLANET MILLS, LTD., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Kalyan Bhuvan 168-72, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay on MONDAY, the 12th day of January, 1925 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) when the subjoined Resolutions passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 19th day of December, 1924 will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions:—

(1) That Messrs. Tillockchand Kalyanmal and Co., are hereby appointed Agents of the Company in the place and stead of and in succession to Messrs. Ahmed Rahim and Son upon the terms and conditions contained in the agency agreement dated 29th January 1917 made between the Company and Messrs. Ahmed Rahim and Son for the remainder of the term specified by the said agreement with such alteration, modification and additions as the Directors may approve of, and the Directors are hereby authorised on behalf of the Company to enter into an agreement of agency in favour of Messrs. Tillockchand Kalyanmal and Co. upon the said terms and conditions and with such alterations, modifications and additions as may be agreed to.

(2) The following Article shall be substituted for Article 90 namely:—

"90. Two of the members of the firm of Agents of the Company for the time being shall be the ex-Officio Directors of the Company."

(3) Articles 119 and 120 are hereby deleted and the following Articles shall be substituted in their stead namely:—

"119. The General Management of the business of the Company subject to the control and supervision of the Directors shall be in the firm or person or persons called the Agents or Agent of the Company Messrs. Tillockchand Kalyanmal and Co. their successors and assigns shall be and are hereby appointed agents of the Company for the period and upon the terms provisions and conditions and with the powers set out in the agreement hereto annexed and marked B and the Board of Directors is hereby authorised to execute the said agreement on behalf of the Company with such alterations modifications and additions as the Board may approve of.

"120. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Articles Messrs. Tillockchand Kalyanmal and Co. are expressly allowed to do any work in the Company besides the work mentioned in the said agreement upon such terms and conditions and with such remuneration as may from time to time be agreed upon between them and the Directors of the Company."

Dated this 27th day of December, 1924.

By the Order of the Board of Directors.

AHMED RAHIM & SON.
Agents.
22393

TO BE LET.

A spacious GROUND FLOOR for Showroom or offices with a large basement in the centre of business locality. Apply CLUBWALLA & CO., 44, Bastion Road, Fort Bombay R569

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation, Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Corporation No. 9, Wallace Street Fort Bombay, on MONDAY, the 29th day of December, 1924, at 4-45 p.m. (S.T.) when the Subjoined Resolution, which was passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Corporation held on the 8th day of December, 1924, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution.

RESOLUTION.

"That Articles LXXVII and CII of the Articles of Association of the Corporation be altered by striking out from the third line of Article LXXVII and the second line of Article CII the words 'arising from the business.'"

Dated this 8th day of December, 1924.

By order of the Board,
WALLACE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.
22238

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3258 of 1923.

KALIDAS BHIMJI ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
Bai JIVIBAI and Another ..... Defendants

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 25th day of August, 1924, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 12th day of January, 1925, at the hour of five O'Clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.
SCHEDULE.

(A) All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground No 322, situate at Chandani Station Road, Thana, Thana District (Salsette District) in the Sub-District of Salsette, containing by admeasurement 105 square yards or thereabouts with the messuage, tenement, dwelling house, and structure standing thereon assessed by the Thana Municipality bearing house No. 122 at Station Road and bounded, on or towards the East by the public Road, on or towards the West by the Gully leading to Plot No. 123, on or towards the North by property No. 121, belonging to Zina Keshowji and on or towards the South by the open space.

(B) All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground No. 323, situate at Chandani Station Road Thana, Thana District, (Salsette District) in the Sub-District of Salsette, containing by admeasurement 175 square yards or thereabouts with the messuage, tenement, dwelling house and structure standing thereon assessed by the Thana Municipality bearing house No. 124 at Station Road and bounded, on or towards the East by the Municipal open space, on or towards the West by open space, on or towards the North by wall of the compound behind which there is open space of Zina Keshowji and his house and on or towards the South by the Public Road.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. CAPTAIN AND VAIDYA Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 18th day of November, 1924.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA
Commissioner.
22173

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3937 of 1923.

DWARKADAS GORDHANDAS ..... Plaintiff.
Versus
CHARANDAS CHATURBHUJ and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the order made in the above suit and bearing date the 3rd day of April, 1924 and consent Judge's Order dated 13th November, 1924, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at the respective premises.

LOT NO. 1—Property situated at Clive Road, Danna Bunder on MONDAY, the 19th day of January, 1925, at 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time).

LOT NO. 2—Property situated at Clive Road, Danna Bunder on MONDAY, the 19th day of January, 1925, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time).

LOT NO. 3—Property known as Telwady and situated at Kalbadevi Road on TUESDAY, the 20th day of January, 1925, at 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time).

LOT NO. 4—Property at Fofalwady near Moombadevi Road Chowki on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of January 1925, at 3-30 p.m.

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land together with the messuage, tenement or godown standing thereon situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate in the Island of Bombay on the East side of Clive Road, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement six hundred twenty and two-ninths square yards assessed under New Survey No. 3186 by the Collector of Land Revenue and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay and leased to Tricumji Velji, on or towards the South by land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay and leased to Nandoo Devji on or towards the East by the Public Road and on or towards the West by Clive Road and assessed along with the property next hereinafter described by the Collector of Municipal taxes under B Ward No. 4883, Bhandup Street Nos. 16 and 18 bearing Cadastral Survey No. 142 of Princess Street Division.

LOT NO. 2.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land together with the messuage, tenement or godown standing thereon situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate in the Island of Bombay on the Eastern Side of Clive Road in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement four hundred and fifty-three and three-ninths square yards and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3186 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay and leased to Tricumji Velji, on or towards the South by land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay and leased to Nandoo Devji on or towards the East by a Public Road and on or towards the West by Clive Road and assessed along with the property lastly hereinbefore described by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 4848 and Bhandup Street No. 16-18 bearing Cadastral Survey No. 142 of Princess Street Division.

LOT NO. 3.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground called Telwady with the messuage, tenement buildings or dwelling house stanuing thereon situate lying and fronting on the East side of Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement six hundred and eighty square yards be the same little more or less and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East partly by the property of the Trustees of Kundas Narandas Charities called Javerbag and partly by the property of Jekmoondas Gangadas, on or towards the West by the said Kalbadevi Road, on or towards the North by the house of Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal and on or towards the South by the property called Javerbag of the said Trustees of Caudas Narandas Charities and which said piece of land is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 80, Collector's New No. 74, Old No. 494 and 1 and 2 is in the occupation of the said Charandas Chaturbhuj bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1356.

LOT NO. 4.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate lying and being in Bombay, without the Fort in the Cart called Fofalwady at the Mumbadevi Road Chowki, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, fronting to North side of the Fofalwady land registered under Land Revenue No. 61, New No. 600, Old Survey No. 61 and New Survey No. 512, containing by admeasurement one hundred and three and one-ninths square yards and bounded, on or towards the East by the house formerly of Bhanji Ramji and now of Vithaldas Anopchand, on or towards the West the house formerly of Damodar Vasta and now of Damodar Tapidas, on or towards the North by the passage of the cart and on or towards the South by the sweeper's passage which said dwelling house and premises were formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 89 and 133 and then assessed under Ward No. 5799 and Street No. 11 and now assessed under Ward No. 5789 and Street No. II. bearing Cadestral Survey No. 1676 of Bhuleshwar Division.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. PANDIA AND CO., Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at No. 110, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 19th day of November, 1924.

H. H. WADIA,
22277 Commissioner.

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents
No. 72, Medows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 24927.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will sell by public auction at their Auction Rooms at 72, Medows Street, Fort, THIS-DAY MONDAY, the 29th December 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) by order of Pledgee Messrs. Thanaji Panaji & Co. and on account and at the risk of Pledgor Mrs. Bachubai Jiradi:—

1 Diamond Necklace.

and at 3 p.m. (S.T.) by order of Pledgees Messrs. Yeshwantrao Harichandra Devare and Atmaram Anant Patil and on account and at the risk of Pledgor Bachubai Jiradi:—

1 Pair Diamond Kuda.
2 Bangles set with Diamonds and Rubies.
1 Pair Diamond Earrings.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

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CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE

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The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

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SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Two Marathi speaking HINDOO LADIES as TEACHERS to teach Their Highnesses the Princesses and Companions, one for the usual subjects of School curriculum and one for needle work, painting, etc: Pay according to qualifications. Apply with full particulars and testimonials to the HUZOOR SECRETARY, INDORE, before the 3rd January, 1925. 22361

WANTED—A TEACHER, very strong in English for a Local High School. Apply to Post Box No 108, General Post Office, Bombay. A B560

WANTED—An expert CARDING and SPINNING MASTER for a big Mill near Calcutta. Only experienced hands need apply. Pay according to qualifications ranging between 400 to 700 monthly, with free quarters. Also an expert Asst. Carding and Spinning Master for the same Mill. Pay 250 to 300 with free quarters. Apply Box No. 630, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." A 22392

WANTED.—ACTIVE and INFLUENTIAL AGENTS in some unrepresented parts of Bombay City and also in some important places of Bombay presidency for NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LD. A sound and progressive LIFE OFFICE established in 1907 under the patronage of H. H. the GAIKWAR OF BARODA and other Indian Chiefs. MOST LIBERAL TERMS OFFERED. Apply to:—BEHERAY AND SONS, Chief Agents, Akbar Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. A 22348

HOUSES FLATS TO LET

TO LET IMMEDIATELY—Well-ventilated, extensive two FLOORS, Goculdas Tejpal Girls' School Building, 162, Hornby Road. Terms moderate. Apply to SECRETARY, on premises. C22320

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FOR SALE—One LINO, American Model No. 14, used only for two years. Excellent condition, complete with matrices and accessories. Unique opportunity for Press owners. Apply with offer to the COMMERCIAL PRINTING PRESS, 11, Cowasjee Patell Street, Fort, Bombay. K R554

ELECTRIC MOTORS for A. C. and D. C. Circuits in all sizes from 1/4 BHP to 100 BHP for standard voltage. The INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay. K 22305

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans etc., etc. Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

JEWELLERS LTD.

JUST LANDED

A FINE CONSIGNMENT OF

CHINESE CARVED IVORY NECKLACES

TREASURE HOUSE
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

HONEY—Fresh Pure and White at 1/8 2 lbs. tin. Packing Postage extra. SALIG RAM & SONS, Honey suppliers, Chamba Via Dalhousie (PUNJAB). T R547

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED—A BEAUTIFUL GIRL of 16, who knows Konkani to marry a young man of 24 whose income is Rs. 1,000 per annum. Non-Brahman preferred. Apply Box No. 5736 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" R582

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THE LEGAL MAXIM DIARY is useful Lawyers, Judges and others. A LEGAL MAXIM or a PRIVY COUNCIL or HIGH COURT ruling opens every page. Price Re.1. THE UNIVERSITY BOOK AGENCY, Lahore. L 22351

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No. 20521.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO BUY VERY VALUABLE AND ARTISTIC SEASONWOOD FURNITURE BY MESSRS. JOHN ROBERTS, WIMBRIDGE, BENJAMIN, DEVJI KANJI AND OTHER WELL-KNOWN MAKERS.

SALE ON WEDNESDAY THE 31ST DECEMBER 1924 AT 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) AT NO. 30, COLABA CHAMBERS, WODEHOUSE ROAD, OPPOSITE THE PARSI SANITARIUM.

On WEDNESDAY the 31st December, 1924 at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 30, Colaba Chambers, Wodehouse Road opposite the Parsi Sanitarium, very valuable and handsome made to order seasonwood furniture by Messrs. John Roberts, Wimbridge, Benjamin, Devji Kanji and other well-known makers, also old blackwood carved furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best plateware by Mappin and Webb, Ridd and Barton, and Walker and Hall, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror back full size sideboards, dumbwaiters and crockery stands, dinner waggons, marble top centre tables, rich carpets, wardrobes, silk tapestry lined drawing room suite, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, English ice box, roll top writing tables, revolving chairs writing tables, silver show cases, glass door book cases, reclining sofas, nearly new full iron framed, nearly new sweet toned cottage piano by Scheidmeyer and Sohn, gramophone cabinet with records, maloganized bedroom furniture, single and double bedsteads, mirror and plain almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing wash hand tables, hat stands, cane furniture, meatsafe, "Perfect" stove etc., etc.

The property of Mr. W. Young of Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.

Furniture is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE-CINEMA
ROYAL·OPERA·HOUSE
THE FINEST THEATRE IN THE EAST

TO-NIGHT 6, 8 AND 10.

"RACING LUCK"

Comedy abounds in every reel of "Racing Luck". Its central character is played by Monty Banks, a comedian with a name, ability and an established reputation. He never lags in his effort to make "Racing Luck" a smashing, crashing comedy with a touch of nature that is irresistible through the spell of romance and adventure.

PATHE GAZETTE.

Prices: Rs: 2-4, Rs. 2, Rs. 1-8, Re. 1, As.8 and As.4 including Tax

BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 A. M. and 1 P.M. and 5 P.M. AND 11 P.M.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 9-30 p.m.
"OUR CABARET"
CINEMA AT 6-30 p.m.
"GYPSY BLOOD."
Featuring POLA NEGRI.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6; and 9-30 p. m.
"ROBIN HOOD."
Featuring Douglas Fairbanks.

EMPRESS THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"THE PRISONER OF ZENDA."

CINEMA MAJESTIC

PRESENTS THIS WEEK

HINDUSTAN'S PRODUCTION

SITA WANWAS

Uttar Ram Charitra.

Time and Rates as Usual.

Under the kind patronage of H. H. THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAR OF BARODA

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI

AT NEW ELEPHINSTONE THEATRE
Corner—Grant Road BOMBAY.

On Wednesday, 31st December 1924 at 8-30 p. m.

ASHA NIRASHA.

On Thursday, 1st January 1925 at 3 p. m.

SWAYAMVAR.

Booking at the Theatre from 8-30 A. M. to 11 A. M. and from 3 P.M. to 8 P.M.(S.T.)

Manager.

AUCTION SALES.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
Telephone No. 25152

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from Messrs. The Texas Oil Company, Messrs. MISTRY & Co., will sell by Public Auction TO-DAY at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their office at Sorab House, Marzban road Fort, the entire stock of office furniture such as roll top office, large and small writing table, revolving chairs, 1 American automatic Diebold safe 68" by 38, 2 Godrej's Document Safes, size 43 by 31, steel and wooden file cabinets, almost new Underwood typewriters, Roneo Duplicator large copy, 36 by 26, wooden cupboard, cashier counter, with brass railings, cheque protectograph electric lamps and fans, typewriter table, etc., etc.

Property on view.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY SLIGHTLY USED ALMOST NEW BILLIARD TABLE BY ROBERT WITH BALLS, CUES, MARKING BOARD BENCHES LAMP. ALSO FEW PIECES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC.

Messrs. MISTRY AND CO., will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at "Glenridge," Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, solid almost new Billiard table by J Robert, complete with all accessories balls, cues benches and lamp, sideboard, dinner waggon, fancy teapoys arm chairs, revolving books stands cushioned sofas and chairs, verandah cane furniture, etc., etc.

Property of G. Boyajis Esq., property on view.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END

THREE SHOWS TO-DAY AT
5-45; 8; 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)

The Most Enthralling Melodrama of Modern Times
STROHEIM'S WONDER-PLAY

"BLIND HUSBANDS"

8 Reels—featuring the well-known Director and Star
VON STROHEIM

"THE SATAN OF THE SCREEN"

THE MAN YOU WILL LOVE TO HATE!

The Programme includes a 2-Reel Century Comedy "LOFTY MARRIAGES" and the LATEST INTERNATIONAL NEWS.

THREE SHOWS ONLY TO-DAY AT
5-45; 8; 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)

WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

WELLINGTON

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK
A Superb Universal Jewel Drama
"BUTTERFLY"
"BUTTERFLY"
"BUTTERFLY"

7 Reels—7000 feet—featuring the pretty vivacious

LAURA LA PLANTE

and an all star cast including

NORMAN KERRY

She stole her only sister's first sweetheart and married him, but when she tried to steal the second her wrathful husband started a drama that makes a wonderful picture. That's "Butterfly."

If you are bored with life just marry an experienced flirt—right away things will begin to happen—yes, even explode! They actually do in "Butterfly."

Isn't it true—the more you do for some people the less they appreciate it! You'll see one of these creatures, a fascinating, selfish, loveable little imp, stir up some tremendous drama when you see "Butterfly."

Do you really love somebody or is it only love you love! If you want to settle this dispute with yourself, you can find the answer, by seeing "Butterfly."

She was a beautiful, heartless, loveable little flirt, but when she tried to steal her only sister's sweetheart she became tangled up in some Big Time Drama. You'll see what it was when you see "Butterfly."

"BUTTERFLY"

The Programme includes a Universal Comedy with

JOE MARTIN MONKEY

To-Night four shows: 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

Prices: Box Rs. 2-4-0; Sofas Rs. 1-2-0; First Class As. 0-14-0; Second Class As. 0-7-0 and Third Class Annas 3.

WELLINGTON

CINEMA—DHOBI TALAO.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 26.
S S China, Cossey, Aden.
Dec. 27.
S S Varela, Baird, Busreh.
S S Khandalia, Downing, Durban.
S S Vita, Grant, Karachi.
S S Altai Maru, Megure, Kobe.

DEPARTURE.

Dec. 27.
S S China, Cossey, Aden.
Dec. 28.
S S Celebes Maru, Kurimura, Kobe.
S S Hohenfels, Matz, Hamburg.
S S Grange Park, Burns, Karachi.
Dec. 29.
S S Circassia, Rome, Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—
Steamer Varela for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Khandalia for Durban.
Steamer Ranee for Calcutta.
Steamer Olympia for Liverpool.

S S China:—The P and O S N Company's English mail steamer China 4172 tons, Captain W F Cossey, arrived in harbour on Friday from Aden (London) with the English mail of 11th December, general cargo and passengers.

S S Varela:—The B I S N Company's steamer Varela 1931 tons, Captain S K Baird arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Khandalia:—The B I S N Company's African mail steamer Khandalia 3289 tons, Captain J F Downing arrived in harbour on Saturday from Durban with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Vita:—The B I S N Company's steamer Vita 1955 tons, Captain W E Grant arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Altai Maru:—The O S K steamer Altai Maru 3772 tons, Captain H Megura arrived in harbour on Saturday from Kobe with general cargo.

S S China:—The P and O S N Company's English mail steamer China, 4172 tons, Captain W F Cossey sailed on Saturday at 2 p.m. from Bellard Pier Station for Aden (London) with mails a general cargo and passengers.

S S Celebes Maru:—The O S K steamer Celebes Maru 4258 tons Captain J Kurimaru sailed from harbour on Sunday for Kobe with a general cargo.

S S Hohenfels:—Messrs. Graham Trading Coy's steamer Hohenfels 1742 tons, Captain Matz, sailed from harbour on Sunday for Hamburg with a general cargo.

S S Grange Park:—Messrs. Graham Trading Coy's steamer Circassia, 4370 tons, Captain W B Rome, will sail to-day from harbour for Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(SATURDAY, December 27.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
2 Caledonia 3353, London 3/1 M M & Co.
4 Circassia 4327 Glasgow, 29/12, T M & Co.
5 Toba Maru 4285 Kobe 30/12 N Y Kaisha.
6 Sardinia 4106 Shanghai 6/1 M M & Co.
7 Olympia 3266 Liv'pool, 8/1 Graham & Co.
9 Kathavier Park 2996, U K, 4/1 Graham Trading Co.
9 Bassano, 2766, Karachi, 2/1 J F & Co.
10 Cracovia 4506 Trieste 1/1 L Triestino.
12a Silurus, 1296, N.F. N.F. M Supdt. B P T
15 Trevethoe 2770 Antwerp, 30/12 M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

12 & 13 Luzon Maru 2869 Kobe, 3/1 O S Kaisha

PRINCESS DOCK.

C R Orna, 2997, N.F. N.F. M M and Co.
D & E Borneo Maru 4264 Japan 9/1 O S Kaisha
F Alipore 3241 Japan, 6/1, M M & Co.
Q Bahaduri, N.F. N.F. B S N Co.
L & M Sunhath 325 K N Co.
P Cape Cross, 2,596, Dunkirk, NF, Graham Trading Co.

EXPORTS.

27-12-24.

S S Hohenfels for Hamburg:—110 bales cotton fly Khimji Visram & Co.; 1600 cwt. ground nut oil cake L Ebramji; 110 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co. Ltd.

S S Hohenfels for Copenhagen:—10 cwt. cardamoms, E Virjee and Co.;

S S Capodimonte for Trieste:—55 bales cotton, Khimji Visram and Co.

S S Frankenfels for Hull:—4000 cwt cotton seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co. 8250 cwt cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Frankenfels for Antwerp:—300 cwt mustard seed, A Durst; 2000 tons manganese ore, Cox & King's Shipping A Ltd. 4000 cwt. ground nuts, Strauss & Co. Ltd.; 110 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ltd.; 20 bales cotton fly, V N Joshi; 170 bales cotton fly, B Karsondas & Co.

S S Frankenfels for Ghent:—1000 bales cotton, Louis Dreyfus & Co.

S S Bellview for Hull:—24000 cwt ground nuts Strauss & Co. Ltd. 2000 cwt castor seed Strauss & Co. Ltd., 37000 cwt cotton seed, E D Sassoon & Co. Ltd.

S S Trevethoe for Salonica:—19 bales cotton twist, G Radhakisondas; 55 bales cotton sheeting, Gosho K Raisha Ltd.;

S S Trevethoe for Constantinople:—65 bales cotton sheeting, Japan Cotton T Co. Ltd.;

S S Trevethoe for Antwerp:—1254 cwt crushed bones, Hollinghurst & Co. Ltd.; 141 bales hemp, S Permanand; 940 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros. Ltd.; 110 bales cotton The Patel Cotton Co. Ltd.

S S Trevethoe for Ghent:—165 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co. Ltd.; 275 bales cotton, The Patel Cotton Co. Ltd.

S S Circassia for Liverpool:—1 case cotton piece goods, Ralli Bros. 50 bales wool, S Hasam & Co.; 36 bales cotton waste, G Sachidina & Co.; 400 bales wool, B Harbhagtam & Co.; 78 bales wool, C Ramaswarup; 19 bales wool, D Kundanmall; 4 bales wool, R Virchand; 24 bales wool, Cox and King's Shipping A Ltd.; 125 cwt sawri cotton seed, F F Campbell & Co. Ltd.; 4 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ltd.; 50 bales cotton V N Joshi, 12 bales cotton cuttings rags, V N Joshi; 32 bales wool, K Esmail.

S S Circassia for Marseilles:—1000 cwt. ground nuts, Volkart Bros.; 35 cwt bees wax Amin & Sons,

S S Circassia for Constantinople:—25 bales cotton sheeting, Gosho K Raisha Ltd.

S S Boston:—100 cwt gum ghatty, D Mawjee & Co.

S S Philadelphia:—17 bales dry salted goat skins, Briskey Company.

S S Circassia for New York:—31 bales dry salted goat skins, Briskey Company.

S S Caledonia for London:—215 bales hemp, T Dawoodbhoy & Co.; 5 bales cow hides tanned, J Rahimtoola; 10 bales hemp, B. Kotwal & Co.; 32 bales aloe hemp, M Lalchand & Co.; 30 bundles cotton kit bags, S D Sofar; 74 cases bristles, J A Begbie & Co. Ltd.; 10 packages bristles, Thos Cook & Son Ltd.; 7 bales goat skins tanned, H R M Rahman & Co. 1 bale sheep skins tanned H R M Rahman & Co.; 43 bales Aloe Fibre J Vishweshwar & Co.; 7 bales aloe hemp, J Vishweshwar & Co. 3 cases cotton curtains, Pohcomall Bros.

S S Cape Cross for Dunkirk:—4000 cwt. ground nuts, Volkart Bros.

S S Cracovia for Trieste:—48 cwt almond seed, N Mulji & Co. 35 bales cotton Ralli Bros. 595 bales cotton, The Patel Cotton Co. Ltd.

S S Cracovia for Venice:—392 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 110 bales cotton, H Nensey & Co.

S S Katharine Park for Hull:—8000 cwt. castor seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Sturmfels for Hamburg:—9000 cwt. ground nut oil cake, N V. Velmahomed; 6950 cwt ground nut oil cake, L Ebrahimji; 100 bales hemp, S Permanand.

S S Sturmfels for Rotterdam:—450 cwt linseed oil cake, L Ebramji.

S S Olympia for Liverpool:—26 bales cotton, R D Tata and Co. Ltd.; 210 bales cotton fly city, Khimji Visram & Co. 580 bales cotton F F Campbell & Co. Ltd.; 400 tons manganese ore, James Finlay & Co. Ltd.; 4004 cwt myrabollams, P Mathuradas & Co. Ltd.; 201 cwt. Gum Arabic S Chapsey & Co.; 1600 cwt wheat Middlings, The Bombay Co. Ltd.

S S Olympia for Marseilles:—800 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co. Ltd; 700 cwt linseed, Ralli Bros.; 3700 cwt castor seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Olympia for Glasgow:—1089 cwt. mussoor, Ralli Bros.;

S S Grange Park for Barcelona:—25 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ltd.

S S Grange Park for Genova:—55 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros. Ltd.

S S Toba Maru for Hongkong:—11 cwt. ivory J Hazali; 30 cwt shark fins, S H Joshi & Co. 6 cwt bees wax, E S Abdulkyum; 84 cwt. raisins E S Abdulkyum; 29 cwt fishmaws, H A Mohamed & Sons; 170 cwt shark fins, H A Mohamed & Sons;

S S Toba Maru for Kobe:—400 bales cotton Suzuki & Co. Ltd.; 2560 bales cotton, Tiyo M Kaisha; Ltd.; 2000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ltd.; 400 bales cotton, N Manilal & Co.; 83 bales cotton, H Jagmohandas & Co.

S S Toba Maru for Yokouama:—250 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha Ltd.; 500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ltd.

S S Toba Maru for Shanghai:—2000 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Luzon Maru for Kobe:—800 bales cotton, Ozu Burin & Co. Ltd.; 1000 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Luzon Maru for Osaka:—200 bales cotton, Ozu Burin & Co. Ltd.; 500 bales cotton, R D Tata & Co. Ltd. 805 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha Ltd.; 1000 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Luzon Maru for Moji:—800 bales cotton Toyo M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Alipore for Osaka:—500 bales cotton, Toyo M. Kaisha Ltd.

S S Alipore for Kobe:—2000 bales cotton, Toyo M. Kaisha Ltd.

S S Celebes Maru for Moji:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ltd.;

S S Celebes Maru for Yokaichi:—1000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ltd.

S S Celebes Maru for Yokohama:—1000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ltd.

S S Celebes Maru for Kobe:—2000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ltd.

S S Celebes Maru for Nagasaki:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ltd.

S S Celebes Maru for Nagoya:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ltd.

S S Celebes Maru for Osaka:—1000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ltd.

S S Toba Maru for Nagasaki:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ltd.

S S Toba Maru for Nagoya:—1000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ltd. 1000 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Toba Maru for Yokaichi:—1000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ltd.; 500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Toba Maru for Osaka:—1000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ltd.

S S Toba Maru for Kobe:—1500 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Toba Maru for Hongkong:—1 bales cotton carpets, D Chellaram.

IMPORTS.

27-12-24.

S S Circassia. Agents Graham, Trading Co. Ltd.:—

From Manchester:—4 barrels lubricating oil, 80 drums lubricating oil, 247 trusses paper, 23 bales paper, 126 bales old newspaper, 91 bales cotton yarn, 162 cases cotton yarn, 24 cases Art. silk and cotton, 1229 cases cottons, 335 bales cottons; 16 bales cotton piece goods, 14 bales tents, 150 kegs alizarine, 100 bags soda ash, 35 cases disointectant powder 125 bundle galvd. sheets, 4401 bundles hoops, 210 bundles pine boards.

From Glasgow:—154 bales paper, 143 bales old newspaper, 43 bales cotton goods, 36 cases cotton goods, 34 cases sewing cotton reels, 511 cases cottons, 69 bales cotton, 75 bales cotton yarn, 548 cases whisky; 150 cases beer, 55 cases wine, 60 cases corn flour, 50 cases safety fuse, 20 drums composition; 230 kegs paint, 320 bags fire clay, 275 Hhds. Ale.

From Glasgow:—309 bundles steel sheets, 6000 fire bricks, 96 tubes, 2126 pipes, 1101 stone jars.

From Liverpool:—2595 boxes common soap, 355 cases common soap, 63 cases toilet soap, 81 cases biscuits, 120 cases Art. silk yarn, 32 cases confectionery, 55 cases gluming sundries, 28 cases aluminium circles, 220 cases beer, 25 cases lime juice, 41 cases cottons, 300 bales cottons, 114 bales old newspaper, 125 bales scoured wool, 40 sk. cases bottles, 36 sk. cases tiles, 70 bags tiles, 1500 bags bicarb. soda, 370 kegs bicarb soda, 1324 boxes tin plates, 480 d/bags fine salt, 1000 d/bags dextrine, 2490 d/bags sulphur, 100 d/bags dextrine, 2490 casks China clay, 22 drums zinc chloride, 20 drums bleaching powder, 1110 bundles yellow metal sheets, 5837 bundle galvd. sheets, 505 metal taggot steel, 5265 bundles hoops, 278 ingots copper, 100 bundles copper sheets, 387 pieces sanitary earthenware, 500 traps.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 27.

Exchange market remained closed to-day.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

	Bombay Dec. 27. Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	..
Bank Demand	1/6 1/8
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	..
Fcs. Demand	637
American Dollars	283
Hongkong Dollars	168
Shanghai	216 1/2
Japan	108 1/4
Singapore	157 1/2

Market Steady.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Dec. 27.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 66/12.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 84/8.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 93/4.
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 97/1.
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 97/9.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 102/8.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1st Rs. 103/6.
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 100/10.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 102/2.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 103/3.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 106/10.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 75.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 99.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 74/8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 95.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 73/8.

SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 27.

Share market remained closed to-day.

BULLION MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 27.

Gold ready Rs. 21/14/6
Gold 1st settlement Rs. 21/13.
Gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/12.
Silver ready Rs. 70/7.
Silver 1st settlement Rs. 70/7.
Silver 2nd settlement Rs. 70/7.
Sovereigns ready Rs. 14.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 13/14/6.

GOLD.

Bombay, December 27.

Ready :—21-15-0

	Opening	Lowest At 6 p. m.	
Vaida.			
Posh	21-14-0	21-13-0	21-13-0
Magsar	21-13-0	21-12-0	21-12-0

Teji Mandi.
Posh 0—5—0
Maha 0—9—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, December 27.

Ready :—70-6-0

	Opening	Lowest At 6 p.m.	
Vaida.			
Posh	71-2-0	70-6-0	70-6-0
Magsar	71-1-0	70-6-0	70-6-0

Teji Mandi.
Posh 1—1—0
Maha 2—6—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants Association.)
Bombay, 28th December 1924.

	Rs. a. p.
Khadi :—	
Textile	1 2 9
E. D. Sassoon	1 2 0
Elphinstone and Century	1 2 0
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34-40 inches :—	
Standard per lb.	1 6 3
Century per lb.	1 5 9
Hindustan per lb.	1 6 6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 6 6
Textile per lb.	1 6 3
Phoenix per lb.	1 6 3
Pearl per lb.	1 6 0
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb. ..	1 5 0
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb. ..	1 6 3
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202-5203 :—	
Rachael per lb.	1 6 9
Pearl per lb.	1 6 0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 6 0
Long Cloth × Quality :—	
Rachael per lb.	1 7 0
Kohinoor per lb.	1 7 6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 7 3
Long Cloth Satin Oaleuder, 34/40 :—	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 6 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 5 9
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 4 6
David per lb.	1 4 3
Edward Mohor per lb.	1 4 6
Sundari Brand per lb.	1 4 6
Salita :—	
Century per lb.	1 5 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb. ..	1 5 9
Textile per lb.	1 5 9
Dhoolies 7, 8 and 9 yards :—	
Spring (Balance) per lb. ..	1 8 6
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1 6 3
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 7 6
Dhoolies 10 yards :—	
Spring (Balance) per lb. ..	1 7 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 6 6
Check Grey Drill :—	
Standard per piece	6 4 0
Phoenix per piece	6 4 0
Swan Finlay per piece	6 4 0
Hindustan No. 902 per piece ..	6 8 0
Pearl Pebaney per piece	6 8 0
Bleached Check :—	
Kasturchand per piece	7 8 0
Bombay United per piece	7 5 0
Black Check :—	
Textile per piece	8 0 0
E. D. Rachael per piece	6 12 0
Gabrun No. 5124 :—	
Pearl	11 8 0
Hindustani	11 12 0
Remarks :—	

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

27th, December, 1924.

On 24th Inst. Reuter reported 9 to 23 points higher in New York futures. The market advanced on local shorts covering. On 25th December the market was closed. A further advance of 17 to 30 points has been reported to-day. The market advanced on speculative and Commission Houses buying, and some short covering. On the 24th Inst. Liverpool was reported 9 to 10 points lower. The market eased on some long liquidation. The market was closed on the 25th and 26th Instant.

Following a moderate rise reported from America, the Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M. G. Broach April/May at Rs. 453 1/2. At the commencement buying by Commission Houses and Marwari Shroffs the rate improved gradually to Rs. 459 1/2. After a slight set-back to Rs. 458 1/2 on profit-taking the rate at 4 p.m. was quoted at Rs. 458. At Cotton Green, the market opened at Rs. 458 1/2 and going upto Rs. 459 1/2 on buying a prominent Indore Operators closed at Rs. 459 at 6-30 p.m.

Fine M. G. Oomra Dec/Jan. was at the outset quoted at Rs. 442 1/2 and steadily advanced to Rs. 447 1/2 on Bazar operators buying, but general selling caused the market to give way to Rs. 446. At this stage renewed buying, by Bazar operators and Commission Houses caused the value to improve again to Rs. 448 but towards the close the rate once again declined under the influence of profit-taking and European Exporters selling to Rs. 446 the same being the rate quoted at 4 p.m. whilst Oomra March after having opened at Rs. 434 advanced in sympathy with the use in the above two contracts to Rs. 436 1/2, but at this level the prominent Japan House came out as a seller, with the result that the market declined to Rs. 435. Since then, European Exporters and a Marwari Shroff were buyers which raised the value steadily to Rs. 439 but towards the close the market gave way again owing to renewed selling by the Japan House to Rs. 436 1/2, the same being the rate at 4 p.m. Fully Good M. G. Bengal Dec/Jan. was quoted Rs. 386 and March Rs. 382 nominal.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 6-30 P. M.

Bombay, December 27.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	..	459
Fully Good Bengal	Dec/Jan.	..	384
" "	March ..	..	380
Fine Oomra ..	Dec./Jan.	..	447 1/2
" " ..	March ..	..	437 1/2

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, December 27.

Description,	Fine.	F. Good.
M. G. Bengal and S. Punjab	417	397
M. G. Oomra No. 4 ..	470	455
M. G. Khandesh ..	465	450

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, December 27.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	..	459
Fully Good Bengal	Dec./Jan.	..	384
" "	March ..	..	380
Fine Oomra ..	Dec./Jan.	..	448
" " ..	March	..	437

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Bombay, Dec. 27.

New York Market, 24th December.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
23.37	Jan.	23.35—02	23.34—03	23.50	+13
23.78	Mar.		23.77—01	23.93	+15
24.15	May			24.25	+10
24.28	July			24.37	+09
23.74	Oct.			23.97	+23
	New York spot on 23rd Dec.,			23.90	—20
	New Orleans			23.60	—25
	New York spot on 24th Dec.,			24.00	+10
	New Orleans			23.75	+15

Telegraphic market advices :—Small but steady market, local shorts covering. We expect scalping market until turn of year, then gradually higher. January highest 23.60 (2-23 p.m.), lowest 23.31 (10-42 a.m.), range .29 points.

New York Market on 25th December was closed.

New York Market, 26th December, 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
23.50	Jan..	23.54+04	23.80	+30
23.93	Mar.		24.14	+21
24.25	May		24.48	+23
24.37	July		24.61	+24
23.97	Oct.		24.14	+17

Telegraphic market advices :—Market steady; Commission houses buying, speculative buying and scattered short covering. January highest 23.90 (12-52 p.m.), lowest 23.54 (at the opening), range .36.

Liverpool Market, 24th December.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11-30 a.m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
13.08	Jan.	13.01—07		12.98	—10
13.14	Mar.	13.08—06	13.06—08	13.05	—09
13.23	May		13.16—07	13.14	—09
13.26	July			13.17	—09
12.93	Oct.			12.84	—09
	Egyptian				
27.55	Jan.			27.62	+07
26.65	Mar.			26.70	+05
25.60	May			25.65	+05
21.25	Nov.			....	

Telegraphic market advices :—Holiday market, some liquidation of nears. American cross rate 4.62 3/4.

CLOSING PRICES—AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Dec. 26.

Futures at New York :—		
January	23.80	plus .30
March	24.14	,, .24
May	24.48	,, .23
July	24.61	,, .24

AMERICAN MARKETS.—COTTON.

New York, Dec. 26.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	72.000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	21.000
Day's Exports to Continent	6.000
Futures at New York :—	
January	23.80 plus .30
March	24.14 ,, .24
May	24.48 ,, .23
July	24.61 ,, .24
Spot Cotton at New York	24.50 ,, .30
Spot Cotton at N. Orleans	23.90 ,, .15
Futures at New Orleans :—	
March	24.02 ,, .14
May	24.32 ,, .15
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	23 1/4
Silver Foreign mined	66 7/8

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 26.

	Bales.
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	241.000
Week's Exports to Great Britain	32.000
Week's Exports to France and Continent	48.000
Week's Exports to Japan	39.000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	1.627.000
Stock of Cotton at Interior Ports	1.572.000

New York, Dec. 26.

Demand Bills	4,70,62

CLOSING PRICES—AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Dec. 27.

Futures at New York :—		
January	24.32	plus .52
March	24.72	,, .58
May	25.06	,, .58
July	25.17	,, .56

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, December 27.

			Ready	Dec.
Bengal Superfine	M.G.	..	..	..
,,	Fine M.G.	..	400/10	..
,,	F.G.M.G.	..	380	..
Sindh-Punjab Fine	M.G.	..	..	..
,,	F.G.M.G.	..	380	..
Punjab-Americans	M.G.	..	..	..
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	M.G.	..	475	465
Nagpur		..	475	465
Yeotmal .. ,,	M.G.	..	465	..
Pulgaon .. ,,	,,	..	465	460
Dhamangaon ,,	,,	..	460	..
Amraoti .. ,,	,,	..	450/60	455
Khamgaon-Akola	,,	..	450/60	455
Malkapur	,,	..	455/50	445
Khandesh ,,	,,	..	450	..
	F.G.M.G.	..	..	..
Broach	Fine M.G.	..	480	March.
,, Fully Good	,,	..	..	..
Muthia	Fine ,,	..	..	..
,,	F.G.M.G.	..	..	..
Dharwar	S.G.	..	..	..
Coompta	M.G.	..	..	..
Westerns	,,	..	520	..
,,	H.G.	..	..	..
Miraj	M.G.	..	520	..
Cambodia	,,	..	450	..

RECEIPTS

Bombay, December 27.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 26th December, 1924.

Cotton	16894 Bales.
Wheat	11513 Cwts.
Linseed	4504 ,,
Rapeseed etc.	221 ,,
Gingellyseed	15173 ,,
Poppyseed	30 ,,
Groundnuts	33546 ,,
Castorseed	111 ,,
Rice	6290 ,,
Myrabollams	1242 ,,
Cottonseed	70898 ,,
Mowraseed	Nil ,,
Gram	1401 ,,
Juwar	Nil ,,
Masur	480 ,,
Barley	385 ,,
Bajri	3371 ,,
Coal	376 Tons.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, December 27. (6-30 p.m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce :—

	Bazaar Terms. Ready Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	54 0 0	8 2 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	53 0 0	8 1 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	57 0 0	8 6 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11 10 0	12 2 0
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore	11 8 0	12 0 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12 4 0	12 12 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	13 6 0	13 14 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	13 1 0	13 9 0
Teelseed, White 85-15 ..	74 0 0	14 14 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	71 0 0	..
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 ..	68 0 0	..
Teelseed, Black	64 0 0	..
Poppyseed, White ..	13 10 0	14 2 0
Groundnuts	66 0 0	..
Mowraseed	9 6 0	9 14 0
Barley	37 0 0	5 12 0
Castorseed	64 0 0	13 0 0
Jiras	16 0 0	0 0 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, May	7 11 6	
Linseed, May	13 11 0	

BULLION MOVEMENT.

REPORT OF MESSRS. MONTAGU AND CO.

LONDON, Dec. 3.

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue on the 25th ultimo amounted to £126,669,300 as compared with £126,667,940 on the previous Wednesday.

The Indian demand this week for gold has again been extremely strong and the substantial amount offering was readily absorbed.

The price of gold fell to-day to 89s. 6d. which is the lowest price of the year, and was also reached on November 14th last.

The following figures relate to movements of Indian Trade (Private Account) during the month of October last :—

(In lacs of rupees).

	Exports.
Merchandise	2983
Gold	1
Silver	73
	Imports.
Merchandise	2084
Gold	647
Silver	211
	Net Exports.
Merchandise	899
	Net Imports.
Gold	646
Silver	138
Total Net Exports:	115

At about present prices the Indian Bazaars expect that India is likely to require all the gold that it can obtain during the coming year. A correspondent of the "Englishman" states that silver is declining in popularity as a metal for ornaments, but gold is increasing, because of the recent banking crises and the notion that gold alone among the precious metals is proof against price fluctuations. He draws attention to the fraudulent practices of Indian sonars or goldsmiths, and refers to the need for gold or silver hallmarks legally recognised as such, suggesting legislation to deal with dishonesty of goldsmiths, establish standard products, and introduce a system of hallmarks.

The Southern Rhodesian gold output for October 1924 amounted to 52,364 ounces, as compared with 53,138 ounces for September 1924 and 52,019 ounces for October 1923.

SILVER.

The Indian Bazaars have been again buyers this week in the market, and have been able to secure without unduly affecting prices the moderate supplies on offer. Possibly the demand might have raised quotations had not the sterling exchange with the United States considerably appreciated. China has not been active, speculative transactions have taken place both ways. America has not been a free seller, though a fair amount of sales have been made. The Continent has been more a seller than a buyer.

We hear from India that the silver demand from the Bazaars will not be so keen in 1925—probably not more than 60,000 to 70,000 bars during the year.

INDIAN CURRENCY RETURNS.

(In lakhs of rupees.)

	Nov. 7
Notes in Circulation	18022
Silver coin and bullion in India	8578
Silver coin and bullion out of India	Nil.
Gold coin and bullion in India	2232
Gold coin and bullion out of India	Nil.
Securities (Indian Government)	5713
Securities (British Government)	1490
	Nov. 15.
Notes in Circulation	18088
Silver coin and bullion in India	8543
Silver coin and bullion out of India	Nil.
Gold coin and bullion in India	2232
Gold coin and bullion out of India	Nil.
Securities (Indian Government)	5713
Securities (British Government)	1600
	Nov. 22
Notes in Circulation	18034
Silver coin and bullion in India	8489
Silver coin and bullion out of India	Nil.
Gold coin and bullion in India	2232
Gold coin and bullion out of India	Nil
Securities (Indian Government)	5713
Securities (British Government)	1600

No silver coinage was reported during the week ending 22nd ultimo.

The stock in Shanghai on the 29th ultimo consisted of about 52,600,000 ounces in sycee, 39,000,000 dollars, and 870 silver bars as compared with 52,300,000 ounces in sycee, 41,500,000 dollars and 880 silver bars on the 22nd ultimo.

Statistics for the month of November 1924 are appended :—

BAR SILVER P.OZ.STD.

	Cash Delivery.
Highest price	34.3/4d.
Lowest price	33.3/16d.
Average price	33.775d.
	Two Months' Delivery.
Highest price	34.3/4d.
Lowest price	33.7/16d.
Average price	33.927d.

BAR GOLD P.OZ. FINE.

Highest price	91s/3d.
Lowest price	89s/6d.
Average price	90s/1.5d.

Quotations :—

BAR SILVER P.OZ. STD.

	Cash.
November 27th	33.5/16d.
November 28th	33.9/16d.
November 29th	33.7/16d.
December 1st	33.3/8d.
December 2nd	33.3/8d.
December 3rd	33.3/16d.
Average	33.375d.
	2 mos.
November 27th	33.9/16d.
November 28th	33.11/16d.
November 29th	33.9/16d.
December 1st	33.1/2d.
December 2nd	33.1/2d.
December 3rd	33.5/16d.
Average	33.520d.

BAR GOLD P.OZ. FINE.

November 27th	89s/10d.
November 28th	89s/11d.
November 29th	Nil.
December 1st	89s/11d.
December 2nd	89s/8d.
December 3rd	89s/6d.
Average	89s/9.2d.

The silver quotations to-day for cash and two months' delivery are respectively the same as, and 1/8d. below, those fixed a week ago.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, December, 26

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.,	
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.944 inches.
Temperature of Air	76.6 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	69.5 ,,
Dew Point	65.4 ,,
Relative humidity of Air ..	69% ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) ..	0.0 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air ..	86.3 ,,
Minimum do. do. ..	70.5 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ENE,NW,NNW,NNE.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	117 miles.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

MESSRS A. NORDEN & CO'S. REPORT.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.

Cotton :—Notwithstanding almost unparalleled activity on the Stock Exchange, trading in our market continues to be restricted, due largely to the effects of contradictory interpretations of statistics, coupled with uncertainty regarding the extent to which ultimate consumers of textiles can be depended upon to absorb the rapidly increasing production. Neither the apparent predominance of optimistic sentiment nor the continuance of trade support has been sufficient to stem the tide of long liquidation and a gradually sagging tendency has developed.

Statistics most used to further bullish arguments are those relating to spinners' takings and exports. The New York Cotton Exchange places the takings of American cotton during the past week at the record of 526,744 bales. In view of the fact that domestic stocks in consuming establishments at the end of October represented less than six weeks' supply and that quotations for middling upland at New York are about 12 cents below those of this time last year, we think that increased takings are only to be expected. There is, however, no indication as yet that spinners are prepared to follow any advance above 25 cents and it must be borne in mind that the movement towards accumulating stocks around present levels will lessen the possibility of competitive buying later in the season.

Exports, which are running at the rate of more than half a million bales ahead of the total of a year ago, reflect the improvement in European and Japanese consumption. In giving consideration to the bullish aspects of the export demand, it might be well not to lose sight of the fact that, owing to the relatively high price of Indian cotton, the amount exported from India to Europe so far this season is about 190,000 bales below the total for the corresponding period of last year. It is, we think, a reasonable inference that the decrease reflects the possibility of an equivalent increase having occurred in the demand for American cotton and that, with a return to parity of Indian prices, which should result from the approaching free movement of what may be a record crop, the position will be readjusted.

Reports from dry goods distributors are optimistic, but how much of the recent increase in volume of sales is other than seasonable cannot be determined until after the turn of the year.

Despite the heavy demand, the visible supply continues to increase, the total last week-end amounting to 4,236,250 bales against 3,160,852 bales at the same time last year. It is this factor, combined with a tendency to bring crop ideas into line with our own estimate of 13,300,000 bales, that appears effectively to offset all favourable influences and, although it is believed that the peak of the movement has been reached, the into-sight figures continue to be very large.

Apart from statistical considerations, the decided absence of spot pressure, together with the trade demand, which increases on all setbacks, are likely to prevent any material decline from present levels and fresh incentives would appear to be necessary before a major movement can begin to develop.

Concerning the near future, we are of the opinion that a continuance of broad fluctuations may be expected and that sales on bulges are likely to prove equally profitable as purchases on recessions. However, we are inclined to suggest the adoption of a cautious attitude and would advise taking moderate profits as they develop.

Coffee :—After the recent drastic decline, the technical position is considerably improved. The situation, however, continues to be very uncertain owing to conflicting advices from Brazil and the wide discrepancy between actual and Exchange deliveries. The chief factor in yesterday's advance was the reported increase of 1 cent per pound in the Brazilian export duty beginning in January. We think that, on decided breaks, purchases will be advisable.

Sugar :—The strength of the actual situation has been emphasized by labour disturbances in Cuba. Prices may advance further, but, in view of new crop possibilities, we consider that better opportunities for purchases will be offered.

Grain :—After reaching new high levels for the crop, wheat declined on profit taking and reduced export demand. December liquidation prior to the first notice day may cause a further setback, but we feel that prices will eventually work higher. Corn declined on the indifferent demand for new crop receipts, much of which is of poor quality. We expect a trading market temporarily and prefer sales on bulges.

JUSTICE IN S. AFRICA.

"SHOOTING NATIVES—NATIONAL PASTIME."

The Capetown Correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" brings to light two recent cases involving the deaths of the natives (of South Africa) which, he says his report to that paper, have served to heighten the indignation aroused by the Standerton case. At Harrismith, says he, describing the first of them, a constable had detained two native women who were conveying sheep-skins in a bag when a native boy came who seemed very much upset at the women being detained, and stated that the sheep-skins had been given him by his master. The constable said he "was about to arrest" the native when the latter ran away. He fired and fatally wounded him. The defence was that he fired only to frighten the boy, and on the strength of this the jury found him not gulity.

The other case was at Heidelburg. Four white men were charged with culpable homicide by stoning a native to death. They said they threw stones at him to frighten him away, and were horrified to find that he was dead. They were sentenced to be detained till the rising of the court, though it should be mentioned that they had been five months in custody.

TWO RECENT CASES.

"All these cases," says the "Cape Argus" "lend colour to the suspicion that if white men had been the victims the verdicts and sentences would have been different. It is a lamentable indictment, but is nevertheless true, that the average white jury cannot be depended upon to mete out justice in cases of this sort, at any rate in some parts of the country."

It happened that during the same week the Diocesan Synod of Pretoria was sitting and Father F. B. Rand, of the the Northern Transvaal, moved a resolution protesting against the unequal way in which the law of the land was being administered. Calling attention to the Standerton case, he said the Church should make an effort to remove the stain which was being placed on the history of the country, at the present time by the brutalities of Europeans to natives which were not adequately punished. It was necessary for the Church to do its utmost to prevent this state of injustice. The shooting of natives threatened to become a national pastime, he stated, and went on to quote an instance in the Klip River to show how the prestige of British justice had fallen. The natives actually congratulated a magistrate on his courage in correctly sentencing a European whose offence was against a native. The irony of the primitive native congratulating the civilised white man on his courage to administer the white man's law!

A SOLEMN FARCE.

The atrocities being perpetrated in the country, he said, were on the increase. If statistics were complied on the subject, not only of the cases of brutality to natives which got into the newspapers but also of those which had not received any publicity at all, the whole of the civilised world be shocked by them. The natives and their children actually scurried past the white men in the Northern Transvaal. He realised that the magistrate present could not support a resolution against the Department of Justice, and he acknowledged the debt that was due to them. But one could not help feeling that something was wrong, and, in consequence, the Church ought to demand that it should be righted. In the majority of such cases trial by jury was a solemn farce. Public opinion would not allow, declared, the speaker, that the murder of a native should be punished by the forfeiture of a European's life. In the hands of clever counsel in the court violent death to a native became not violent death but death due to some weak organ.

On this point he read a recent leader in the "Star" (Jahannesburg), which stated that in South Africa a native who died after a brutal thrashing was often found to have died owing to liver or kidney disease. The jury was misled and confused by evidence given on post-mortem. The fact was always emphasised that if the native had had an A 1 life he would have lived. It was only because he had a C 3 life that he died!

SHOLAPUR NOTES.

MUSIC IN PUBLIC STREETS.

(From our Correspondent.)

SOLAPUR.

Mr. Hood who was here as acting Collector went on long leave on the 7th inst., and Mr. Gould who was formerly Assistant Collector for a short period in this District took charge as acting Collector. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hood took keen interest in all Local Institutions like Dufferin Hospital, Infant Welfare, Maternity Home, District Gymkhana, Scout Movement and General Sports and had in consequence number of Farewell At Homes and Pan-suparis at the time of departure. One good feature of his administration was he never encouraged Non-Brahmin excesses of which there was some out-burst in his predecessor's time, and his short career would have been much more popular but for his promulgation of new Music Rules in September under the inspiration of the Local Police Officers, which agitated the minds of the Hindu population so much.

MUNICIPALITY.

The present Municipal Board is showing much activity in various Schemes of Town Improvement and Sanitation. Besides the Dhor Galli and Mangalwar Peth Schemes which will improve the congregated and dirty parts of the City, the Municipality has launched a new Gadda Scheme to serve the same purpose. A Drainage Scheme is also on the anvil and will take practical shape if due Government aid comes forth. For the early and efficient execution of all these Schemes, the Municipality has taken a wise step in getting Mr. Miram's Branch Office opened here from 1st January 1925 for this special work.

MUSIC RULES.

After the public agitation against the new Music Rules published under the signature of the District Magistrate in September last, the local authorities made a show of consideration of the people's objections and after making a few slight changes, published the same rules under the signature of the District Superintendent of Police. The public, in consequence, held a monster meeting on the 15th inst., in the Bazar to protest against the said revised rules and requested His Excellency the Governor to receive a deputation in the matter as early as possible. The personnel of the deputation represents the influential pick of the City and Government would lose an opportunity of settling the dispute amicably by trifling with the reasonable and modest demand of the citizens. It is imperative that the matter must be settled before Sankrant Fair, as it is the acknowledged right of the Hindoos to take out the Shiddeshwar Kathees at that time, with music, over a certain route in the City without stooping music at any place and the new rules interfere with that right in general. In face of the Privy Council's latest decision regarding the inherent right of playing music on the public streets without restriction except for emergent prohibition to be decided by the Magistrate on particular occasion and the High Court decision in the matter of the above mentioned Shiddheswar Kathees, Government will have to revoke the most offending rule in the said Music Rules. It is hoped that the new District Magistrate Mr. Gould will not make a fetish of his predecessor's prestige in obstinately sticking to the said rules against all reason and justice.

SOCIAL REFORM.

UPLIFT THE DEPRESSED.

SIR SANKARANS ADDRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BELGAUM, Dec. 26.

Sir Sankaran Nair presiding over the All-India Social Conference this evening pleaded for complete emancipation of women and low classes and securing for them right to vote and election to Councils. The great war he said had revolutionalised ideas. Everywhere the down-trodden were claiming equality. Just as Mustapha Kemal had done away with religious texts so they in India must do away with Shastric and koranic injunctions. The non-Brahmins and the Depressed classes were determined to shake off their shackles. The recent archaeological discoveries in India had shown that even thousands of years ago women were men's equal. The British Government had hitherto observed a policy of neutrality and now when they had some powers in the Legislative Council they should change the laws to improve the position of the downtrodden. Concluding he said the most appropriate way of bringing about harmony between classes was to fight for their representation in Councils. He failed to find in Home rule schemes a recognisition of this reform. On the other hand the proposals made are calculated to enhance the existing powers of the high castes.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

Rao Bahadur A. B. Latthe, Chairman Reception Committee of the All-India Social Reform Conference held yesterday at Belgaum, in the course of his welcome address said:—

"There was a time when attempts were made to belittle the importance of the work which this Conference proposes to do. Though the early pioneers of national work in India, the founders of the Congress movement, clearly recognised the need of social reform for the success of our national ambitions, some of our leaders were inclined to view the social reform movement as one that could at any rate wait till political aspirations had been largely, if not fully, realised. But experience of the last few years has established beyond doubt that political agitation can not succeed unless it is based on national unity which in its turn depends to a great extent on social harmony and on the efficiency of the social organism as well as the units of that organism. The credit for inducing the political Congress to recognise the lesson of this experience is due in a large measure of Mahatma Gandhi under whose leadership the Congress has turned some of its attention to the problem of social reconstruction. The removal of untouchability and the establishment of unity and harmoney among the creeds and communities of India are nothing if not social problems of the very first magnitude which this Conference has from its very beginning considered to be of vital importance for the regeneration of our country. Whatever our differences with Mahatma Gandhi may be, his great contribution to our public life must be ungrudgingly recognised as consisting in bringing about a clear perception of the need of at least one aspect—and a very important aspect—of social reform work.

SOCIAL HARMONY.

Ladies and Gentlemen, you will thus see that this Conference is to-day meeting in a very favourable atmosphere The old attitude of contempt for social reformers and of opposition to their movement has given place to a readiness to acnoyledge the proper place of at any rate some items of the social reform programme in national reconstruction. The admission of two of our most pressing social problems into the Congress programme during some years past means a clear recognition of the need of social reform by the intelligentia of our people and should in ordinary course lead to an acceleration of the peace of progress. A little reflection would show that this addition of a political momentum to social activities has stimulated more general interest in some fields of social work. Those who were once crying down the reformer for seeking a legislative remedy for social evils are now viewing with each other in moving the Legislative Councils and local bodies to remove the social disabilities of the 'untouchable' classes. If a dozen years ago, the attendance of an untouchable at a meeting caused a great sensation, to-day it is only a very common experience attracting little attention. The problem of social harmony has not, however, been tackled with an equal amount of success. The insistent and growing demand for communal or even caste representation in elective bodies and public services only shews that communal distrust and exclusiveness are still the most dominant features of our public life. I do not propose to refer to this vexed question in all its bearings; but I do confess that the expectation of some ardent supporters of the Mussalman movement who claimed some form of communal representation for that community have not been fulfilled and instead of reducing communal distrust, the communal franchise has widened the gulf separating one community from another. It was believed that the securing of a legitimate position in the constitution of the country to any section of the people would restore fuller confidence between the people concerned. But the experience of the last few years has conclusively shewn that communal franchise is one of those things the eating of which only increases the oppetite for it and instead of removing communal discord, it accentuates the communal differences which we all deplore. Those who supported the demand for communal representation with the hope that it may lead to harmony and peace have now found that the fears of those who opposed it are truer than the confidence of its supporters. I do admit that the exigencies of political changes necessitated to a great extent the recognition of communal representation for minorities and politically backward classes. But it is no good overlooking the social evils of such a political separation of one part of society from another. Protection such as is given to Non-Brahmins in Madras in electoral matters largely avoids these evils. But unless we base social relations of different faiths on a more harmonious foundation by making faith a matter of opinion and social relations even with members or another faith a national duty and unless, among the Hindus, caste disappears altogether, there is little chance of avoiding political expedients like communal electorates though their harmful results are quite obvious. The only way to avoid them is to cure the body politic of the disease of caste and to free social relations from the incubus of Shastric or Koranic injunctions.

PARAMOUNT IMPORTANCE.

Ladies and Gentlemen, you will no doubt devote your best attention in this Conference to this problem of social harmony among Hindus and Mahomedans as well as among the various sections of the Hindu Community itself. I can not think of any other problem as being of the same importance as this in our national well-being. Unless we construct a social life in which all Indians, irrespective of caste, creed or profession, may take a position of equality with all others, there is no hope of a bright future for our country. With religion proving a more disruptive force than a binding tie, with the caste-spirit multiplying itself in numberless ways, with the positively democratic institution of a democratic franchise being turned into an engine of communal aggrandisement, the task before us is very difficult indeed. Quick remedies are bound to be deceptive. It is by patient, strenuous and wide-spread work that we can hope to succeed. The narrow view of social reform which some of us used to take and as a result of which we in this Conference confined our attention to problems of importance only to a small section of the population, must now give place to a far more comprehensive view of the problem. The age-long apathy of the masses towards all intellectual activities, the virus of inferiority by birth with which they are continuously inoculated, the blighting effects of religious teachings upon the so-called inferior castes, the relation of women to men in all spheres of human activity, the absolute illiteracy of 94 per ment of our people, the vast amount of immorality and unhealthiness which spring as much from superstitions as from proverty, problems such as these demand your attention today and, I assure you, unless you solve them in reality, there is no chance whatever for our country to attain its great goal as a free nation among the nations of the world. A Country such as ours, with a numerical strength such as we have, with an intellectual keenness such as we undoubtedly possess, with nature's gifts so liberally bestowed upon us, what is it that has tied us down, practically for thousand years, to such a life as we have been, as a nation, living? An inefficient social organisation and the lack of moral strength in the individuals composing that organisation. It is the function of this Conference to lay down the general principles on which our social organisation should be based, to guide the social reformers in their individual as well as collective efforts to attain their goal, to examine the lines and directions in which social work is being pursued and to suggest the new lines on which work may be required. Ladies and Gentlemen, you will pardon me if I venture to say that in recent years this Conference has not been able to succeed in its annual work as it used to do in the days when national workers were generous enough to meet on a common flatform. I hope that the broad outlines of a constitution which it is proposed to lay down in this Conference will enable the movement to function more efficiently than for some years past.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BELGAUM, Dec. 27.

It was an interesting address that Sir Saankaran Nair delivered last night in presiding over the All-India Social Conference. His references to Non-Brahmins and Depressed Classes were particularly noteworthy.

WORK DURING THE YEAR.

Mr. N. Natrajan, General Secretary briefly outlined the working of the year. He compared the work they had before themselves thirty years ago with the position to-day showing how considerable progress had been made in several directions like education of women and the raising of age of consent. Women were now taking interest in political matters and possessed vote in three provinces. The old opposition to sea voyage had practically disappeared. With questions like sanitation labour and education the conference had great task in future. He said a small committee would be appointed to consider the reorganisation of the Conference

SIR SANKARAN'S ADDRESS.

Sir Sankaran Nair referred to the sad death of Sir Ashutosh Mukerjee, Sir Subramanhya Iyer, Mrs. Ranade and others who had done great social work in the past. Their task, he said, was more difficult than to-day. Our foreign Government was pledged to religious neutrality and the Indians had then no political power. They had, therefore, to rely upon the educative propaganda, showing that religious text books did not stand in the way of reform. Now they had succeeded in getting some political power through the Legislative Councils and could alter Law, unless actively opposed by Government. He did not believe in keeping quiet and remaining non-violent. He wanted them to fight and fight in the Councils tilll they secured the emancipation of women and the Depressed Classes.

POSITION OF WOMEN.

As for the position of women in ancient times, light had been thrown by recent archeological discoveries showing that not only there were no restrictions of relationship on sexual union, but women were men's equals, both socially and politically. Indeed women used to do work in spheres, which are now considered as peculiar to men the relationship appeared to have been traced through the females and inheritance was apparently in female line. Religious texts both supported and opposed this view of equality. The present system of marriage and women's subordination evolved from the marriage by capture during war when women became the property of captors. If women were dependent on men among Hindus and Mahomedans, there were not wanting Christian Fathers, who considered woman "a necessary calamity, a domestic peril, a deadly fascination (laughter). Europeans, however, survived these religious injunctions. Now, continued Sir Sankaran, conditions have changed. The Great War has effected a revolution everywhere. Throughout the world the down trodden and the oppressed are claiming equality with their lords in spite of the Bible, Koran and Shastras. In England women were given franchise in 1918 and were now members of Parliament and Ministers in America. There was woman Governor in Angora, a Muslim country, the minister of education was woman. Mustapha Kamal had abolished not only the Khilafat, but had also done away with all religious text books and teachings of Koran from schools. In Egypt women led by Madam Zaghlul Pasha were claiming Home Rule more insistently than men. They lay across the streets to prevent the British soldiers tread those roads. In China women had petitioned Government for equality and were about to get it.

THEIR ECONOMIC CONDITION

Proceeding Sir Sankaran Nair touched the economic condition of women. In this respect Indian women were better placed than the British. Shastris enjoined their subsistance on relatives failing which on King. It was no use women going to Courts. They knew what courts were. If they wanted to recover Rs. 10, it costs Rs. 100 in litigation. He demanded that the State should undertake the subsistance of women and pay them and charge it to relatives. Early marriage, compulsory marriage, compulsory widowhood and denial of freedom to grown up women to select their own husband must all disappear. The age of consent must be raised. It was said to their discredit by an English member of the Legislative Assembly that in a generation the mortality of mothers due to early marriage was 32,00,000.

ABOLISH POLYGAMY.

Permission to contract second marriage should be granted only if the wife is given right to claim divorce on the same ground, together with a share of property. All religious injunctions thwarting this progress must be set aside. Women must be given votes so that thereby they may return those pledged to support them. The other great problem facing them was that of caste and conditions of the Depressed Classes. The caste had been responsible for the Hindu downfall and would be responsible for any delay in their progress towards Home Rule "I am a Non-Brahmin myself. We non-Brahmins are determined that no disabilities imposed by the Caste system shall stand in the way of our social and political progress. And for this purpose we are determined to see that no powers are conferred on those who maintain the validity of caste system without larger powers being conferred upon those who may suffer thereby to counteract the influence. The Depressed Classes must have power of vote. They must be able to carry out the legislation, which might interfere with the vested interests of the caste Hindus and of Brahmins in particular, but which are called in the interest of social progress and civilization in none of the schemes for Home Rule that have been put forward have I traced any recognition of this fact. On the other hand I have found that proposals made by responsible leaders are often calculated consciously or otherwise to enhance the powers of those who are likely to use them against the interests of lower classes."

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Have they toiled for others' gain,"

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COMBATING DRUG MENACE

REV. BRAND'S SPEECH AT OPIUM CONFERENCE.

The following is the concluding portion of the speech of the Right Reverend Charles H. Brand, before the Second International Opium Conference at Geneva, Switzerland, November 19, 1924:—

2. We must somehow get the courage and the wisdom that will enable us to speak the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. Open diplomacy is beginning to assert its reality and power in international negotiations. Open diplomacy alone will not suffice. We must also have frank diplomacy. Let us not dwell on technicalities or run off on side issues in order to evade the main question. Evasion is a form of cowardice and is headed for ultimate defeat. Dialectic cleverness usually leads to a hollow triumph and is a degradation of the truth.

3. In spite of any checks that we may have had in the mutual rapprochement of nations, in spite of the mistakes of governments that have unnecessarily aroused hostilities, in spite of the suspicions and fears which still mar free intercourse in the family of nations, we must recognise the essential unity of the human race. There is no white or yellow or brown or black human nature. We see the same stud, the same substance, under every colour, whether in Africa, Asia, Europe or America. God never made one nation to be exploited or despised by another. The story goes that one man of eminence met another man of eminence. They accidently jostled one another. Both turned and each looked fiercely at his neighbour. Then one of them said, why do you cue me so? God made me." To which the other responded, "Then He is falling off sadly in His work." A humourous way of indicating one of the chief reasons why the world is at odds with itself—mutual disrespect and arrogance. Mutual respect is the sole basis of fellowship, whether among individuals or among nations. There are various phases of human nature and varying degrees of capacity in human nature. But there is only one human nature. I speak as a humble follower of Jesus Christ.

I made reference earlier in my address to the fact that more was involved in this Conference than the settlement of a single question. International treaties are as yet relatively few and the particular one by which most of the nations represented here are bound is among the earliest. In the international treaty we have the chief instrument by which the nations of the world are to be firmly bound together. Individual treaties are of small account as compared with a treaty where a large number of nations are all bound by a common canpact. One country may have individual treaties with fifty others, but that fact does not prevent those fifty countries biting all at odds with one another. I look at the Hague Opium Convention as a test convention. If we can prove to a world which is apt to be cynical that this is an effective agent for mutual understanding and co-operative action we shall be doing a service valuable beyond computation for the peace of mankind. I would add, however, that I recognise that conferences and treaties are but agencies that must be taken out of the realm of mere mechanism into that of organic life by the spirit infused into them. We must start and we must end with kindliness. Again to quote that versatile and brilliant publicist, Bertrand Russell, "Only kindliness can save the world and even if we know how to produce kindliness we should not do so unless we are already kindly."

To close. You and I are launched on an undertaking which will not brook delays, pretences, or backsliding. We are a gathering of men pledged in behalf of our respective nations to the pursuit of an ideal until it is realised. We must be true to our trust. There are those already who have finished their course without seeing the triumph of their cause and ours. They have handed on the torch for us to carry high and with blazing flame. My friends and colleagues, Hamilton Wright, representing the West, and Tang Kwo An, representing the Orient, have finished their labours and we are the richer because of the heritage that they have passed on to us. Sir John Jordan, that fine old warrior, is still with us, but he is at the eventide of his life. Of him may it be aptly said as was said of another crusader of his sort: "Singleness of purpose is the crusader's character stic virtue and the secret of his power". In a book that is wise beyond all books to the Christians it is written concerning he idealists of old: "These all died in faith, not having received the promises, but having seen them and greeted them from afar". It may be our fate and if it be so we shall not complain. Eventually the victory will be won by other hands if not by ours. But I cannot but feel that the moment of victory is not far distant. It is ready to arrive when the nations will it to arrive.

The record of the last moments of the life of William Wilberforce is an antidote to those who are faint-hearted and who are too eager for personal triumph in the cause which after all is not our own except so far as we serve it and make our contribution to it. In an interval of consciousness he told his son that he was in a very distressed state. "Yes", replied his son, "But you have your feet on the Rock". The dying man's last words were, "I do not venture to speak so positively, but I hope I have". It was not until a year later that 800,000 slaves became free. We too believe that we have our feet upon the Rock and we earnestly hope that when the convention which will close this Conference is signed it will mean a near approach to the emancipation of the countless slaves now in bondage to the ruthless master of addiction.

SIR W. BRANCKER AT BUSHIRE.

LONDON, Dec. 27.

Bushire.—Sir William Brancker arrived here this morning.—Reuter.

THE TAXATION ENQUIRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—There is, I believe, hardly a dissentient note as regards the necessity and importance of an Economic Inquiry for the whole of India, no matter what may be the precise motives with which this or that publicist advocates it. What difference of opinion there is, is centred round the method of conducting it. Without seeking to minimise the difficulties in the way of several suggested methods for the actual conduct of the inquiry, I think the suggestion I am going to make is admirably calculated to meet and overcome all known difficulties, and afford a general satisfaction in the results. That suggestion is to adopt the American device of expert investigation by one or two individuals at most known to be qualified for the work in hand, and at the same time working on their own individual responsibility. This method has a decided advantage over the Committee method, inasmuch as the Committee necessarily consists of amateurs appointed for reasons not always of relevancy to the object in view, and complicating the problem eventually by pledging, in a sort of way, in advance, the appointing authority to accept its findings. An individual expert cannot demand such a pledge, and his appointment will not imply any such undertaking on the part of the appointing authority. His work will be judged on its merits, and will be acceptable only in proportion as it is really trustworthy or satisfactory. An individual, moreover, inevitably acts with greater dispatch than a Committee possibly can; and so the results from an expert inquiry of the type I am suggesting are quicker in formulating, and at the same time cheaper in the rost. The latter consideration cannot but be forcibly presented to the mind of many a critic of the present Taxation Inquiry Committee, which has been inviting all and sundry for "A preliminary discussion" preparatory to the framing of their final or official questionnaire, as indicating the scope and object of their inquiry; and which, after the questionnaire has been prepared and published,—a formidable document as I find it to-day,—will necessarily involve very considerable outlay by way of honoraria to the Committee and the allowances to witnesses and others coming before them, not to mention the printer's bill, which must be not the least considerable item in the final bill of costs.

It may, perhaps, be too late for the Government of India to reconsider the object and purpose, the methods and personnel of their Taxation Committee at this time of the day, though personally I cannot persuade myself that a Government loses any degree of its prestige in frankly owning up a mistake when one has been committed But whether or not the Government of India find it possible to reconsider the Taxation Inquiry, I suggest that it is not even now too late to undertake an Economic Inquiry,—if not in combination with the Taxation Inquiry, then independent of and parallel to it. Further, if it is found inconvenient or impracticable to undertake this inquiry on a national or all-India scale, I would suggest that it be confined to the several provinces each compiling its own Doomsday Book of its own accord. On the plan I have suggested the cost will be really trifling compared to the results likely to be derived from such an inquiry for the benefit as much of the Government as of the people. And, finally, if the consideration of expense should deter any province from undertaking the inquiry, the suggestion will not, I trust, be out of place that the expense, such as it may be on this plan, should be reimburded to the province out of the contribution payable by that province to the Imperial Exchequer every year, in view of the essentially national character of this work.

In really expert hands, such an inquiry ought not to take any very forbiddingly large amount of time. A year or eighteen months ought to suffice in my judgment for a province like Bombay. A particular advantage of this method of investigation is that the expert need not, probably will not, tie himself down to one method only of investigation; and that even if he follows one method generally in his investigation, he can always check the results he obtains by other methods of investigation, and so, indirectly at least, would be employing concurrently a variety of methods to arrive at the truth. A Committee, too, can adopt this remedy to eliminate the error that might be creeping into the best calculations and reasonings; but the necessarily large amateur element in a Committee is against a successful application of such scientific tests to make the results as exact as may. A Committee, moreover, unconsciously gets prejudiced, and is already thinking of conclusions, with their bearing on practical politics or partisan requirements, which a trained scientific investigator into such problems would naturally avoid.

On these grounds I think the suggestion I have put forward ought to prove acceptable; and the Bombay Government, which so often leads in making innovations of a progressive character could do worse than give serious consideration to it.—Yours, etc,

KHUSHAL T. SHAH,
Professor of Economics,
University of Bombay.

OBITUARY.

DR. GEORGE D. LIVEING.

LONDON, Dec. 26.

The death has occurred of Doctor George Downing Liveing.—Reuter.

[Dr. George Downing Liveing, M.A., Sc.D. F.R.S., was born in 1827. He was Professor of Chemistry, Cambridge, from 1861 till 1905 and started the first laboratory for students in Cambridge in 1852. He was President of St. John's College since 1911. Among his numerous publications mention may be made of Papers on Spectroscopy, Crystallisation etc., Chemical Equilibrium the Result of Dissipation of Energy. In collaboration with Mr. Warren he framed the Report on University Colleges (1892) and jointly with Sir J. Dewar, he issued "Collect Papers on Spectroscopy" (1915).]

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KHANDWA MUNICIPAL ELECTORAL ROLL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The wide extension of the Municipal Electoral, allowing a man or woman earning Rs. 10 monthly eligible for a place in the roll, is the fruits of the first meeting of the Local Council under Montford Reforms according to which the elections are to be held in Khandwa as in other places in C. P. and for which purpose the authorities very briskly went through the process of preparing the list and submitted it to the perusal of public. But to the astonishment of not a few, the roll was found defective in more than one way. Let us confine ourself only to the registration of names and let us also not question how the authorities concerned signed the Register without scrutinizing the same.

Omissions here and there are quite within the range of human fallibility. But one fails to understand how a Municipal servant could not get any trace of 300 to 400 voters—this is the number of one ward only. This can shew the work of the Municipality in other wards too. The time given, under the circumstances, to the public to complain was so short that it was quite impossible for any man with ordinary or special capacity to report all the names left out by negligence and carelessness. When asked for extension of the time-limit, it is rumoured, the authority declined to concede. This attitude of theirs proves the existence of the air of aristocracy in the institution founded on democracy.

The time being quite insufficient, the people tried their utmost and to the last moment (because the authorities in the office were very particular in refusing applications after 5 p.m. on the last day) to send their applications. But the number could not reach even to half.

Later process seems still more difficult as, it seems, Municipal authority would follow time-honoured method of asking the applicants to present themselves at the office to prove their eligibility for votership. How difficult and inconvenient would it be, specially for the labour classes, to attend the office leaving off their work which is the sole source of daily meals, is not beyond the conception of theirs! I think.

Public cannot, sit with folded hands pouring all blame and curse upon the heads of the officials. They should show they are worth being registered in the Roll otherwise the world would decide in favour of the wisdom of the officials concerned who thought it better to eliminate their names rather than pollute the good name of the Electoral Roll by unnecessarily adding these names.

All agree that injustice has been done. Cannot the Intelligentsia ask for a fresh one? Let us wait and see.—Yours, etc.,

C. D. M.

Khandwa, Dec. 22.

TAXATION ENQUIRY.

COMMITTEE'S QUESTIONNAIRE.

The following is the first instant of the Taxation Enquiry Committee's questionnaire:—

Witnesses are requested to be good enough to send their replies as early as convenient to the Secretary, Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee, New Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Raisina, Delhi.

PREFATORY NOTE.

It is not expected that every witness will necessarily reply to all, or even to a majority of the questions set down below. The examination of the taxation of a country as a whole involves the consideration of numerous questions which appeal to a great variety of interests, and the Committee, while seeking the best possible advice on each head, fully recognize that the great majority of witnesses will only desire to deal with one or two.

They recognize at the same time that, where such special interests are concerned, the questionnaire, lengthy as it unavoidably is, may still leave certain aspects of them untouched. They have endeavoured to set down questions which will provoke discussion on matters in respect of which they find themselves, as a result of what has been of necessity a very rapid preliminary survey of the field, in need of further enlightenment.

They would express a hope that no special significance be attached to the form of the question or to the quotations embodied therein. In dealing with a very intricate and technical subject, it has seemed to them desirable, when referring to a proposition or a proposal, to state it as far as possible in the words of some one who has made himself responsible for it, and the question, in whatever form it is couched is intended to do no more than elicit the opinion of witnesses on the proposition or proposal set down.

INCIDENCE OF TAXATION.

1. Annexure A gives an account of the statistics at present available for the purpose of an estimation of the wealth of the country. How far do you consider them (a) adequate and (b) reliable?

2. In Annexure B is a list of estimates which have been made of wealth of the country or the average income of the inhabitants, in many cases with reference to these statistics. Have you any additions to make to this list or any criciams to suggest on the several estimates?

3. The estimates of national income for other countries are largely dependent on statistics of income tax (which cover incomes from all sources) and death duties. Do you agree that there are no corresponding figures in India on which it is possible to base any estimate?

4. Have you any suggestions to make for the improvement of the present methods of recording and compiling the available statistics which would not involve legislation or large expense?

5. The English census of production, which was provided for by the Census of Production Act 1907, took several years to complete and cost a large sum of money. Would you advocate the taking of a similar census of production in this country?

6. A Bill was recently introduced in the Bombay Legislative Council which provided, among other things for the collection of information on the following basis:—

(1) from substantial employers of manual and clerical labour for industrial and commercial purposes—statistics and facts regarding wages and conditions of labour;

(2) from trading proprietors—statistics of prices; and

(3) from landlords—statistics of rentals of house property.

Would you advocate the undertaking of All-India legislation on the same or similar lines?

7. Estimates of the kind above referred to are useful for comparison with past estimates for the same country or contemporary estimates for other countries. Have they any value beyond this in relation to an enquiry into the incidence of taxation?

8. Annexure C gives details of the more intensive enquiries into the conditions of different sections of the people of which the Committee have been able to trace records. Can you refer them to any others? Are these sufficiently numerous and reliable to form the basis of an estimate of the incidence of taxation on different classes? If not, what process would you suggest for ascertaining such incidence?

9. How would you divide the population into classes with reference to the taxes that affect them? Can you offer any suggestions which would assist the Committee in determining the question of the real incidence of taxation as distinguished from its primary or apparent incidence?

NON-TAX REVENUE.

10. To what extent does the land revenue of your province include revenue from sales of waste lands, or trees, revenue from penalties, or other items that clearly do not fall within the definition of a tax?

11. Are any similar items included under other revenue heads?

12. Do you consider the whole or any part of the revenue from Forests to fall within the definition of a tax?

13. In the case of a Government commercial or semi-commercial undertaking, should the endeavour be to secure (a) a bare return on the capital invested, or (b) a commercial return, or (c) a monopoly profit? In which cases will the element of tax appear?

14. Is there any, and if so what, element of taxation in the revenue derived in India from—

(a) railways, (b) tramways, (c) post and telegraphs, (d) telephones, (e) chinchona, (f) profits on coinage or exchange?

15. Is the charge for water supplied for irrigation adequate? On what principles is it fixed?

The following planes have been suggested or adopted elsewhere: Which of them do you prefer?

(1) to charge the bare cost of supplying the water, including interest on capital invested,

(2) to charge a fair commercial profit,

(3) to increase the land revenue by taking the same proportion of the combined output of land and water as would otherwise have been taken of the output of the land,

(4) to charge by volume,

(5) to sell the water by auction to the highest bidder.

16. When land newly brought under irrigation or guaranteed a supply of water for the first time increases largely in value is it right that the State should take a portion of the increase? If so, what proportion would you fix? Would you take it in a lump sum or in the shape of a betterment tax?

17. What bearing have the tenacy laws in areas with which you are acquainted in such proposals?

PAYMENTS FOR SERVICES RENDERED.

18. Is it correct to assume that the dues levied under the Indian Ports Act are payments for services rendered in respect of the saafety of the safety of of shipping, and dues levied under the Port trust and similar Acts payments for services rendered in respect of goods and passengers, and that these dues do not fall within the category of taxes imposed on the general tax-payer?

19. How, should taxes imposed solely for expenditure on the needs of particular localities be dealt with in considering the general incidence of taxation?

20. In considering the incidence in the locality, would you distisguish between those which are earmarked for particular services and those which are levied for the general purposes of the local body? If so, which taxes would you put into each class?

OPTIONAL TAXES.

21. Economists and public men are divided (vide quotations in Annexure D) as to the extent to which indirect taxation should be regarded as voluntary. Do you consider that any taxes should be regarded as voluntary and as such excluded from consideration in something the burden upon the tax-payer?

22. If so, to what taxes would you extend this classification either wholly or in part? Please give your reasons in detail.

23. In the case of tobacco and intoxicating likquors do you aggree with the following statement?

"Immoderate smokers and drinkers contribute heavily to taxation; the consumption is of luxuries and it is optional. This taxation raises revenue, but imposes no economic burden."

Armitage Smith: Principles and Methods of Taxation page 92.

24. How would you regard the case of a tax upon entertainments or one on railway tickets?

25. Would you in this connection make any distinction between classes of the population? Would you, for instance, exclude the excise revenue from consideration in estimating the burden of the classes who by religion or custom are prohibited from taking intoxicants?

GENERAL PRINCIPLES.

26. The Committee are instructed to report whether the whole scheme of taxation is equitable and in accordance with economic principles. Taking the maxims enunciated by Adam Smith as a basis what additions or qualifications, if any, would you make to arrive at the principles now generally accepted? If you can reply by reference to any recent literature on the subject, please do so.

INCIDENCE ON THE POOREST CLASSES AND POLL TAX.

27. Should every member of the community pay a tax of some sort? If not, what should be the test for example?

28. Is Taxation a proper accompaniment of representation?

29. In either case should the tax imposed be direct or indirect?

30. If a direct tax is recommended, is a poll tax a proper form for it to take? Do you consider the capitation tax as levied in Germany, France or Switzerland, or the United States, for instance, objectionable?

31. Do you consider the following taxes comparable with these? What is your criticism of them?

(1) The Thathameda.

(2) The capitation tax in Burma and certain hill tracts of Assam.

(3) The Chowkidari tax.

(4) The profession tax in the case of the lowest classes on which it is imposed.

32. Do you consider these more or less objectionable than the salt tax, the customs or excise duties on cotton, kerosine oil or matches, and the octroi?

INCOME TAX.

33. A statement is attached (Annexure E) comparing the rates of tax on incomes of different sizes in England and India and some other countries. In the event of a substitute being required for other taxation that is abolished, would you advocate an increase in the rates of income tax? If so, to which classes of incomes would you apply it?

34. Do you consider that the present scheme of graduation is satisfactory or would you prefer one based on English or Continental practise?

5. Do you advocate any differention in favour of earned incomes or of sums shown to have been invested in productive enterprises?

36. Is it practicable without proceedings of an inquisitorial nature to make allowances for the number of persons supported out of particular incomes?

37. The Indian super-tax on companies is analogous to the English Corporation Profits Tax. The former has been justified on the ground that companies enjoy special privilege as compared with persons and firms in the matter of corporate finance and limited liability. The English Corporation Profits Tax was defended on the same ground and also on the ground that the undistributed profits of companies escaped liability to super-tax, whereas liability extended to the whole profits of individuals and partners whether distributed or not: when in 1922 it was enacted that, when a company failed to distribute a reasonable proportion of its profits by way of dividend the whole of the undistributed profit should be liable to super-tax at the maximum rate, the case for the continuance of a Corporation Profits Tax was manifestly weakened and it was felt that the privilege argument was insufficient to justify a continuance of the duty, which was in fact repealed in 1924. Do you favour a continuance of the Indian super tax on companies in its present form or do you consider that it should be either abolished or imposed in some other form?

38. Are you in favour of the removal of the exemption of incomes derived from agriculture which was given under Act II of 1886? In dealing with this question would you draw a distinction between the actual earnings of the farmer and the income of the absentee landlord or the moneylender who has become a landowner through the foreclosure of a mortgage? If the present limits of exemption were applied what would be the proportion of persons actually farming their land that would be affected?

39. Do you agree with the following estimate of the amount that could be secured by making agricultural incomes liable to income-tax?

'If the agricultural incomes, which now escape taxation altogether, are taxed in the same manner as the industrial and the commercial incomes after allowing for the necessary margin of subsistence as being utterly exempt from taxation, the probable gain to the revenue would be from sixteen to twenty crores of rupees.'

Shah and Khambata: Wealth and Taxable Capacity of India, page 277.

40 The limits of exemption in European countries generally have reference to the actual cost of subsistence, as will be seen from the table in Annexure F. The Indian limit of Rs. 2,000 is higher than those in these countries. In view of the fact that there is no such exemption in the case of the payer of the land revenue, do you consider it should be fairer to reduce the limit in the case of income tax to something nearer to the subsistence level?

Note:—The Indian exemption limit was Rs. 500 in the income-taxes of 1862 and 1886 and was raised to Rs. 1,000 in 1903 and to Rs. 2,000 in 1919.

41. One objection taken to the tax is that, owing to the manner in which accounts are maintained and presented, it is in fact a tax on honesty. How far has this reproach been removed—

(1) by the growth of an accountance profession since the passing of the Indian Companies Act of 1911,

(2) by the introduction of a centralised and more efficient system of income tax control?

42. In France trading accounts are required to be maintained in a standard form. In England the introduction of an elaborate return for farmers and the raising of presumptive charges based on rents unless accounts are produced has resulted in a large number of farmers keeping accounts on a more or less uniform plan. A recent writer states: "What is needed is a simplified and standardised form of account to be kept by the tax-payer in his annual dealing with the State so as to enable the latter to ascertain the net annual income of the tax-payer." Would you advocate the prescription of a form of account of this sort to be kept by tax-payers generally, or by any class of tax-payers, in India?

Hobson:—Taxation in the New State, pages 106-107.

43. In Sweden, particulars of incomes taxed are published in the newspapers, while in certain American States the income-tax rolls are public records. In England the employment of non-official Assessors and Commissioners to a certain extent acts as a check on evasion. Do you consider that the adoption of similar methods would tend to reduce frauds upon the income-tax in India? If so, what steps would you take to bring public opinion to bear?

44. Objection has been taken in Europe and America to the issue of income-tax free securities on the ground that the effective rate of interest is higher to the rich holder whose rate of income-tax is high than to the poor man whose rate of income-tax is low. Do you consider that any steps should be taken to discourage the issue of tax free securities?

45. Bearr securities obviously afford facilities for the evasion of income-tax. Can you suggest any means of avoiding such evasion? Would you approve the collection of income-tax by means of a special stamp duty on the coupon?

46. Are you satisfied with the provisions of the existing law in relation to double taxation and the exemption from taxation of incomes derived from outside India?

47. Are you satisfied with the present arrangements in regard to assessment on the previous year's income, or would you prefer assessment as in England on the three years' average?

TAXES ON CONSUMPTION.

48. What comments would you make on the views expressed in the following quotaincrease it:—

"The aim of taxation is revenue: by confining indirect taxes to a few articles the cost of collection is diminished; the selected articles should be, however, sufficient in number and of such a kind as to touch all classes, and to reach in a moderate degree those who do not contribute to direct taxation."

Armitage Smith:—Principles and Methods of Taxation, page 92.

"Probably in the spending of *every* wage there is some part that is ineffective and some part that is positively detrimental from the efficiency point of view. If we can succeed in pegging a tax at that point, and reduce the quantity of the commodity obtained, we may in the one case leave efficiency unaffected, and in the second positively increase ie."

Stamp:—Fundamental Principles of Taxation, page 74.

"The rule that necessaries should be free and that indirect taxes should fall only on luxuries is thus a counsel of perfection not always attainable; in a country where three fourths of the population consume no luxuries, the majority can only be taxed through necessaries, and in these circumstances there is no hardship in such a tax."

Armitage Smith Principles and Methods of Taxation, page 92.

49. In other countries an excise duty is frequently imposed on various commodities side by side with a customs duty of equal or greater amount. A list of articles which are the subject of such duties is given below. In the even of new taxes being required to replace taxes that may be abolished or reduced, would you recommend an excise on any of the articles in this list which are not at present subject to an excise in India?

Acetic acid, Aerated waters, Benzine Candles, Cartridges, Chewing gum, Cigarette papers, Chocolates, Coal, Coffee, Cotton goods, Crude oil, Electric power, Gas, Lizting materials, Matches, Meat, Motor cars, Oleomargarine, Patent medicines, Perfumery, Petrol, Paraffiin oil, Playing cards, Pleasure vessels, Saccharine, Salt, Soap, Sauce, Sugar, Sweets, Tobacco, Toilet articles, Wax, Yeast.

50 "It is possible to apply to indirect taxation the graduated or progressive principle which is now becoming so popular in the case of direct taxation. Why should not taxation on consumption be so graded as to fall with heavier impact on the consumption of the wealthier classes? Why should not the whisky tax be imposed at a higher rate on the better grades Why should not the tobacco tax be so arranged as to increase progressively with the price of the cigar? If we apply graduated taxation to incomes, inheritances, and property, why should we not utilise the same principle, as far as practicable, in the case of articles of consumption?"

Do you consider such graduation practicable?

Seligman, quoted in Bullock:—Selected Readings in Public Finance, page 698.

SALT.

51. Please say whether you accept the following statement of the general policy in respect of the taxation of salt which is extracted from a recent American publication:—

"From ancient time salt has frequently been selected for special taxation. Almost every country has taxed it at one time or another. An alternative method of exacting revenue from the salt industry has been to make it a fiscal monopoly. Such has been the case in Japan, China, France, Austria and Italy. Elsewhere it is usually the object of a high excise duty. From every point of view salt is admirably adapted to be a tax-bearer. It is universally used, but the amount that is used by anyone tax-payer is small. The demand is very inelastic especially when the tax is confined to salt used for cooking purposes. While the yield, unless the rate be very high, is not large, it nevertheless amounts to something, and in the case of a fiscal necessity all sources may need to be drawn upon. The purpose of regulation plays no part in the taxation of salt."

Jensn: Problems of Public Finance, pages 303-304.

52. Assuming that it is proper to impose any taxation at all upon the poorest classes, do you accept the statement that "it would be difficult to devise any other duty of general incidence less oppressive and less open to evasion" than the salt tax? If not, what tax would you substitute?

Armitage Smith:—Principles and Methods of Taxation, page 146.

53. Having regard to the rates imposed in other countries as shown in Annexure G. do you consider that the rate of tax at present imposed in India is high or low?

54. Roughly speaking, half the salt manufactured in India is sold directly by Government at cost price, half by licensees at a compatetive price. Would you advocate an extension of either system at the expense of the other?

55. If it were shown that a cheaper and purer article could be produced by substituting large scale manufacture for production by a very large number of petty holdings would you consider this a proper ground for a gradual extension of the Government monopoly?

56. Twenty-five per cent of the salt consumed in India is imported and the fact was the cause of much difficulty during the war. Do you consider that it wond be proper to impose a protective duty to enable India to be self-supporting in this respect? Would that be fair to the Bengal consumer?

57. What are the economic results of the process of sifting? If it is practised solely for the purpose of increasing the traders' profit, do you consider that it should be prohibited?

58. Would you advocate the enforcement of the sale of salt by weight in areas in which it is now sold by measure?

59. Do you consider that the cost of transport could be reduced and retail prices steadied by opening depots for the sale of salt by Government? Are you in favour of action on these lines?

60. A note is attached (Annexure G. 1.) detailing the processes which are recognised in France for the denaturation of salt with a view to its issue free of duty for use in agriculture and industries. Do you consider it practicalbe to employ any of these methods in India?

EXCISE ON LIQUORS AND DRUGS.

61. Do you anticipate the introduction of a policy of total prohibition, now or in the near future, either generally or in particular areas?

62. It has been calculated that such a policy would involve a large expenditure for its enforcement, in addition to the loss of revenue of 20.43 crores of rupees. If you are an advocate of total prohibition how would you recommend that this money be found? Do you approve of either of the following schemes.

(a) Proposals made by Dr. Mathai in his pamphlet "Excise and Liquor Control"—

(i) a super tax on land revenue at a percentage varying from year to year to be assessed on landholders paying revenue of Rs. 5/- and over at graduated rates;

(ii) a provincial surcharge (a rate of 20 per cent is suggested) on the income-tax,

(b) Proposals of the Bombay Excise Committee, 1923:—

	Rs. in lakhs.
A succession duty to yield	50
A totalizator duty to yield	20
Taxation of "futures" to yield	50
Increase of local fund cess to yield	30
Tobacco tax to yield	5
Employee tax to yield	40
Transit tax to yield	50
Terminal tax to yield	50

63. Failing total prohibition, do you accept all or any of the following statements regarding the policy to be pursued in the taxation of intoxicants?

"It is not true that every tax is an evil. A tax on alcohol, which by raising its price diminishes its consumption, may be a positive good."

Dalton:—Public Finance, page 7.

"The suitableness of distilled and malt liquors and tobacco for taxation is recognised by nearly every civilised country and it is the uniform practice of European Governments to derive from them the largest possible revenue consistent with efficiency of administration."

D.A.Wells quoted in Bullock:—Selected Readings in Public Finance, page 786.

"The only important indirect taxes which an intelligent State would retain are those directed to the control and restraint of a few important articles of popular luxury, the large consumption of which is not merely a presumption of the possession of superfluous income, but is definitely detrimental to personal health, morals or public order. Of this character are alcoholic drinks and tobacco in the dimensions of their present use."

Hobson:—Taxation in the New State, page 121.

"Where a tax is levied upon a luxury, a harmful luxury, or something whose consumption is, agreed to be sufficiently undesirable to justify its limitation, then we have the best possible case for indirect taxes. The object is not 'revenue only' (in fact it seldom is), but revenue together with an ulterior purpose: the deliberate discouragement of the use of a certain article."

Jones.—Taxation, Yesterday and Tomorrow, page 96.

"Human nature being what it is, the increased dearness of a particular article is more likely to have a definite effect on the consumption of that article than an income-tax, which would tend to be saved out of *all* the commodities. That is to say, a direct tax on a wage-earner is more likely to reduce expenditure on primary essentials, and so to react on efficiency as to be thrown off on to other classes, than consumptiona taxes on specific non-essetinals."

Stamp: Fundamental Principles of Taxation, page 75.

"The same kind of confusion of causes is shown by the new thought over the taxation of the liquor trade. Alcohol is found to be at the root of very grave social evil, and it is said that for that reason it is taxed. Whatever might be our wish in this matter, starting *de novo*, this can hardly be said to be historically correct .... The new doctrine of the State right to a dynamic policy is only subsidiary and the taxation can be justified without it ..... The tenth pint of the drunkard pays the same tax as his first, and the same tax as the occasional point of a most abstemious man. If one could not justify taxation of alcoholic liquors on general economic grounds, but had to rely on the new-found principle, it would find but poor justification in its actual working out in practice."†

Stamp: Fundamental Principles of Taxation, pages 180—181.

64. Regarded as a measure of taxation, does the policy followed in your province fall short or go in advance of that which you would approve?

65. The table attached as Annexure H shows that the rates of duty on country spirit per proof gallon vary from Rs. 0-7-6 to Rs. 20-10-0. Do you consider any of these too high or too low? Is it practicable to reduce the variety, if not to introduce a uniform rate, as in other countries?

66. Have recent increases in the rates been followed by increases in illicit production?

67. Do you consider that locally-made imitations of imported liquors should be taxed at the tariff rate and given the same freedom from restrictions on transport as is given to foreign liquors?

68. Would you approve of the imposition of supplementary duties on foreign liquors by Local Governments?

69. When varying rates of duty obtain on foreign liquors, whether locally made or imported, how are the relations between provinces to be adjusted?

70. The experiments carried out at the instance of the Excise Committee, 1906, showed that *tari*, even when freshly drawn, was as intoxicating as a mild beer. In the provinces with which you are acquainted is it taxed adequately, having regard to its alcoholic contents? If not, can the taxation be increased by means of the tree tax system or otherwise?

71. Annexure I exhibits the rates of taxation per seer on ganja, charas and bhang. Do you consider that in this case there is any sufficient reason for variety of rates?

72. From the point of view of taxation, is the system of wholesale supply of intoxicating liquors and hemp drugs satisfactory?

73. From the point of view of taxation, is the system of disposal of licenses for retail vend satisfactory?

74. Annexure J illustrates the reduction that has taken place in the number of licenses for retail vend in the last 20 years, and the average area and population per liquor shop in different provinces. It is asserted that this restriction in the number of licenses has resulted in a great increase in the value of those that remain on the ground of monopoly. Have you any comments to make on this suggestion?

75. A table of the duty charged in different 'Opium' provinces is given below Is it practicable to arrive at a great measure of uniformity?

PROVINCE.	Duty per seer of excise opium
Madras	40
Bombay Presidency (proper)	52
Sind	37
Bengal	37(a)
Burma	150.9 to 135.8
Bihar and Orissa	40
United Provinces	37
The Punjab	37
Central Provinces and Berar	32(a)
Assam	43.6(a)
North-West Frontier Province	37

(a) Note:—This is the figure for 1921-22. Report for 1922-23 are not available.

76. Is the system of employing salaried persons for the retail sale and distribution of opium which is recommended in the draft Opium Agreement in force in any area with which you are acquainted? What is your experience of its working? It is practicable to introduce it generally? What would be the effect of its introduction upon the revenue?

77. Are further steps necessary for the control of smuggling? If so, should they be taken by the cultivating province, by the consuming provinces, or by the Government of India.

CUSTOMS.

78. Apart from all question of protection it is better for a tariff imposed for revenue purposes to be confined to a few articles in common use or to cover all imports?

79. "A revenue duty should be at, or below (so as to permit of ready increase of revenue, in case of need), the rate which yields the greatest revenue obtainable: a protective duty would preferably be made so much heavier than this as to check the importation of the taxed goods, even though revenue were seriously diminished as a result."* Have any of the rates in the tariff which are not imposed for protective purposes exceded the limit here laid down? Have they resulted in diminishing returns or in uncontrolable smuggling?

*Fux: Economic Principles, page 248.

80. Are there any articles on which increased rates can be imposed with advantage otherwise than for the pupose of protection?

81. Are there any respects in which the tariff can be rendered more scientific or rearranged with advantage?

82. Are there any articles, not at present subject to export duties, by the imposition of an export duty on which a revenue could be secured without injuring the trade of India?

83. Do you favour *ad valorem* or specific duties?

84. Is the system of tariff valuations working satisfactorily?

85. Have you any criticism to offer on the system of appraisement?

86. Are the arrangements for preventing smuggling satisfactory (a) at the main ports, (b) along the coast, and (c) on the land frontiers? If not in what way can they be improved?

TAXES ON TRANSACTIONS, FEES AND LICENSES.

87. The list attached as Annexure K specifies some of the taxes on transactions that have been adopted in other countries and not yet tried in India, and some of the principal countries that have adopted them. Do you advocate the substitution of any tax of this nature for any existing tax? If so, which of these would you prefer?

88. The stamp duties are merely a means of collection of taxes upon transactions, which may be grouped into the following classes:—

†Free distribution of property—33, 58§.

†Transfer, or lease of property—6, 7, 19, 22, 23, 31, 32, 35, 40, 41, 45, 54, 55, 57, 61, 62, 63, 64.§

†Inheritance—2, 3.§

†Legal transactions—4, 5, 7, 12, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 42, 44, 48, 50, 51, 52.§

†Commercial transactions—1, 8, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 43, 46, 47, 49, 53, 56, 59, 60, 65.§

†Entry into a profession or apprenticeship—9, 11, 30.§

†Nature of transactions.

§Items of Schedule of the Indian Stamp Act.

Have you any comment to make on these duties generally, or upon any special class of them?

89. Bentham included among taxes upon should be interdicted taxes on judicial proceedings, whether under the name of stamps or of court fees. Please say whether you consider that the stamps connected on such proceedings should be so limited as just to pay for the cost of the courts, including pensions of officers and capital cost of buildings, or whether it is legitimate to tax ability to pay as exhibited by resort to the law.

90. Hobson* states that the whole of the stamp duties on deeds of disposal or transfer of property are levied in restraint of trade or other forms of presumable personal and social utility. Do you agree in this criticism?

*Taxation in the New State, page 125.

91. To what extent is payment of duty on transfers of shares evaded? Can you suggest any remedy for such evasion?

92. Fees tend to develop into taxes. This has undoubtedly occurred in the case of the liquor licenses. Are there any other fees levied in India in which you find that an element of taxation appears?

93. In the case of Registration fees, do you consider that the fees levied should only be sufficient to pay for the cost of the Registration staff, including pensions, capital cost of buildings, etc.? Or, is it legitimate to charge a higher sum on the ground that the act of registration of a transaction is only part of the service rendered by the State to the party?

94. Are there other cases of fees or licenses in which, in your opinion, a further element of taxation might with advantage be introduced?

95. As regards the tax on entertainments, Dalton writes:† "The British entertainments tax is a source of much vexation to those from whom it is collected, and involves the employment of additional inspectors, whose salaries might be saved if the corresponding revenue were raised by additions to other older taxes." Would you advocate the increase of older taxes in lieu of the entertainments tax where it is levied in India? Or would you prefer to see a more general extension of the entertainments tax?

†Public Finance, Page 122.

(To be continued.)

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACES.

5TH DAY: 1ST JAM.

a ENTRIES.

Entries closed at 12 noon on Sunday, 28th December:—

THE WINDSOR PLATE. Distance 1 Mile.

Mr. H B Sorabjee's Not Much.
Mr. H. B. Sorabjee's Swithin.
Mr. W. King's Love Glass.
Mr. and Mrs. G Wesche Dart's Right Royal.
Mr. Eve's Plymouth Rock and Eddy.
Mr. R E S's Wasp and Greenwich.
Mr. Kelso's Huon River.
Mr. R B Davison's Cintra.
Mr. C N Wadia's French Briar and Cap-a-Pie.
S S Akkasaheb Maharaj's Krishnakumari.

THE MANCHESTER PLATE. Distance 1¼ Miles.

Messrs. Pinto and A S Motoobhoy's Etheldene.
Mr. A D Jairaj's Christmas Holiday.
Mr. Noble's Musk Rat.
Mr. Eve's Aldergrove.
Mr J N DeSouza's Dayspring
Mr. Kelso's Pomme Anna
Mr. T M Goculdas' Catchup.
Mr. C N Wadia's Trail and Madeline
Major A W Molony's Joe's Luck.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Finnart's Bay.
Mr. Heath's Jovial.
Nawabzada Saiyiduzzafar Khan's Lady Rita, and Summer's Joy.

THE ANDHERI PLATE. Distance 6 Furlongs, 41 yards.

Mr. H M Siddick's Peninsula.
Mr. H Hasanally's Ornate.
Mr. A M Khairaz's Amin.
Mr. A M Souji's Triumph.
Mr. Noble's Wadi.
Messrs. Noble and A M Irani's White Boy.
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's Khataf.
Mr. Eve's Marshal Petain, Chieftain and Commander
S S Akkasaheb Maharaj's Gosub.
Mr. N E Patel's Silver Cloud.
Mr. R. R S's Costa Rica.
Mr. M H Sharaballi's Trafalgar.
Mr. E Kadum's Alder and Andolis.
Mr. T M Goculdas' Stability and Rarity.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Waterloo and Forfeit.
Mr. Abdulla Mana's Sahoo.
Mr. Heath's Kooleb and Hatchel
Mr. R H Gahagan's Silver Streak and Kitchener.
Messrs. R Kashibhoy and A D Jairaj's Karkata.

THE NEW YEAR HANDICAP. Distance Mile.

Mr. Noble's Musk Rat.
Mr. Eve's Rowardennan.
Mr. R R S's Fun of the Fayre.
Mr. Dan's Prince Hamed.
Mr. T M Goculdas' Melesigenes.
Mr. C N Wadia's French Briar and Cap-a-Pie.
Major A W Molony's Joe's Luck.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Finnart's Bay.
Mr. G D Shuttleworth's Cylvern.

THE PRONGS PLATE. Distance 1 Mile.

Mr. N A Kazi's Cossack.
Messrs. Noble and J D Crawford's Yildiz.
Major H Whitton's Joyous.
Major H Whitton's Mashur.
Mr. S Dhunjibhoy's Huloob.
Mr. S Dhunjibhoy's Nadir Shah.
Mr. M B Wacha's Silvern King.
Mr. H Nowrojee's Jamie.
Mr Syed Naji S. Rashid's Mooshir.
Mr. Saleh Tookmachi's Little Joker and Billy Bunter.
Mr. Bana Khalil's British Mark.
Mr S Mahalla's Hound and Aaftab
Mr N E Patel's Mahtab and Azamibush
Mr R R S's Kadir Hajaz and Young Tara.
Mr M H Sharaballi's Naza
Mr Murks' Villa and Rex
Mr Frank's Basra Hope
Mr A A Ajam's Akram
Mr. M M Talib's Roscoff and Good Gold.
Mr. A Abbas' Musal.
Mr. T M Goculdas' William Tell.
Mr. Abdul Amir's Mookit.
Mr. S N Daruwalla's Brindisi.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Young Takreet.
Mr. Abdulla Mana's Adwan.
Mr. Heath's Angora, Elser and Silver Thrush late Young Lebanon.
Mr. R H Gahagan's Nassam.
Mr. P. B. Burjorjee's Malabar.
Mr. Hoosein Tamavi's Dilawar late Delawar II
Mr. Mahomed Ebrahim's Bahar and Watee.
Mr. Jaralla bin Talib's Rising Star.
Messrs. Abdul Wahid and M M Kavas' Raisul.
Mr. Dawood Isak's Oceanic.
Mr. A A Talib's Milton.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Governor, late Alus.
Mr. A Khan's Solomon's Song and Jupiter.
Mr. Syed Mujeed's Mutlooh late Napoleon.
Mr. Rajmahomed Vazir's Bhavnagar, My Chum and Horizon.
Mr. Kamil Affendi's Makdam late Khataf.
Messrs. Taha Osman and A. Mitham's Unsoor late Ansar.)
Mr. Syed Nasif's Sicab.
Messrs. Sion Minishi and Faraj bin Sanad's Sooror.
S S Akkasaheb Maharaj's Bazz.
Messrs. E Kadum and Faraj bin Sanad's Detective.
Messrs. Abdul Latiff and Shakur Shalall's Sham.
Mr. Abbas Faraj Shap Shap's Peach Bitter.
Mr. S Coloseo's Moondam.
Mr. Yussuff Makanji's Rummah.
Mr. G J Rahim's Razeet.

THE CARLISLE PLATE. Distance about 11 Miles.

Mr. Darcy's Charles William.
Mr. M. A. Kazi's Duckbird.
Mr. Kelso's Irrigate.
Mr. L Kedia's Expectant.
Mr. C N Wadia's Maiolina.
This race is declared void.

POONA OPEN TENNIS CHAMPION SHIP TURNAMENTS.

RESULTS OF SATURDAY'S MATCHES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Dec. 27.

GENTS' SINGLES.

Kurve beat Chiplunkar 6—1, 6—1.
Powar beat Kurve 6—1, 6—4.
Pereira beat Raja Iyer 3—6, 6—4, 6—4
Gole beat Sundarm 4—3, 6—3, 6—4.

GENTS' DOUBLES.

Jejeebhoy and Charan beat Gole and Vartak 6—4, 11—9.
Laxton brothers beat Deodhar and Pereira 6—3, 6—4.

MIXED DOUBLES.

Gore and Mrs. Fritchley beat Khan and Miss N D Joss 6—4, 6—)
Jejeebhoy and Partner beat Ranade and Miss Paranjpye 6—1, 6—3.

The match between Mr Raja Iyer and Pereira deserves a special mention and very large crowds were seen on the Courts to witness the game. Mr. Pereira by his patient and cool headed game won the match.

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AND
SATURDAY, 3rd JANUARY.
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and
(b) MODERN HINDU HOTEL, Ballard Pier Tram Junction.

AUSTRALIA DEFEATS MCC.

1ST TEST MATCH RESULT.

LEAFIELD, Dec. 27.

Australia defeated England in the Test match by 193 runs. England required 606 runs to avert defeat when they proceeded yesterday morning with their second innings. Their score then was 42 for no wickets. But at the close of play yesterday evening, they were in a hopeless position still requiring 243 runs to win, with only two wickets to fall. This morning the remaining two wickets yielded 49 runs. The scores were:—

Australia: First Innings 450.
Second Innings 452.
England: First Innings 298.
Second Innings 411.

Sutcliffe and Woolley distinguished themselves by fine efforts, scoring, respectively, 115 and 94 (not out). Woolley had fortunately practically recovered from injury to his knee.—B. O. W.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

LONDON, Dec. 25.

The following football matches were played in the League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Sunderland 0, Sheffield United 1.

THIRD DIVISION.

Northern Section Darlington 0, Durham 0.
—Reuter.

POLO IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 27.

In the Ezra Handicap North Bengal Mounted Police Rifles beat Calcutta by five goals to one. After fast and clever game, Jodhpur beat the Viceroy's Staff by six goals to three in the Championship match and in the same event the Cavalry School of Saugor beat the Queen's Bays by seven goals to three.

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

SUIT FOR RECOVERY OF BALANCE.

Kodoomall Jethanand Wadhwa, a firm doing business at Barbhaya Mohulla.
vs.
Gagoomall Murajmall, trading as Kisanchand Gagoomall at Massoorie.

(Before Mr. K. M. Jhaveri, Chief Judge.)

The plaintiffs stated that they were commission agents in Bombay and acted as such for the defendant on pucca adat terms, and under his instructions entered into forward delivery contracts for the sale and purchase of Bengal and Broach cotton for May, 1924, vaidah. An account subsisted between them and the defendant in respect of the said transactions from 21st February to 22nd May, 1924. They filed this suit to recover Rs. 1,080 from the defendant as the balance due at foot of the said account. The defendant denied the jurisdiction of the Court to entertain the suit or that the plaintiffs' firm had acted as his commission agents. He pleaded that the firm of Kodoomal Jethanand Wadhwa of Karachi had acted as his commission agents and that all the transactions were with that firm. He denied the right of the plaintiffs to sue and without prejudice pleaded negligence and breach of duty by his Karachi agents as regards 100 bales of cotton which they were ordered by him to but did not purchase at Rs. 520. The defendant stated that owing to the said negligence and breach of duty by their agents he had sustained damages amounting to Rs. 1,350 and claimed an equitable set-off of that sum. The defendant also contended that his contracts were closed by the plaintiffs without his authority or knowledge. He denied his liability to pay any differences to the plaintiffs or their Karachi agents. He further contended that it was agreed through the representative of the said Karachi agents that the defendant should not be under any liability to pay more than a certain fixed difference. It was further contended for the defendant that the plaintiffs had failed to carry out his orders in accordance with the rules of the East India Cotton Association.

Mr. K. K. Suntoke appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. R. K. Dadachanji appeared for the defendant.

JUDGMENT.

His Honour the learned Chief Judge, Mr K. M. Jhaveri, in giving the decision of the Court held that as the contracts signed by the defendant were in the name of the plaintiffs' firm, though they were signed at Karachi at the instance of the plaintiffs' Karachi firm, the Court had jurisdiction to entertain the suit. Continuing, His Honour stated that under their contract of agency the plaintiffs had undertaken to effect forward delivery contracts for the defendant according to the rules of the East India Cotton Association. One of the rules was that all contracts made under them should be on the printed forms of the Association. But the plaintiffs had not effected any contracts for the defendant on the Association's forms or according to its rules. They had effected contracts with brokers of the Marwady Bazar by signing entries in those brokers' books of account and by taking the brokers' signatures in their own books of account without more. One of the terms in the Association's forms of written contracts was that the parties to the same should be bound to refer all matters in difference between them to arbitration as provided for by the Rules. This was a material term. The contracts made by the plaintiffs did not contain any such stipulation about arbitration. His Honour therefore held that the plaintiffs had failed to carry out the orders of the defendant as undertaken by them. The plaintiffs not having executed the defendant's orders could not sue the defendant for loss on the contracts not made according to the plaintiffs' agreement with the defendant. His Honour held that there was no agreement that the defendant should be liable only for a fixed difference.

His Honour dismissed the suit of plaintiffs, Messrs. Kodoomall Jethanand, with costs, and certified Rs. 45 as the defendant's professional costs.

NOT A DAY LONGER

LIBERALS AND REFORMS

CONFERENCE AT LUCKNOW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Dec. 27.

The National Liberal Federation resumed its sitting at 12 noon to-day. The attendence was larger than yesterday as a number of *kisans* or tenants were present.

TRIBUTE TO MR. MONTAGU.

The first resolution recording a sense of profound sorrow at the premature demise of Mr. Montagu and sympathising with the bereaved family was proposed by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru.

Sir Tej Bahadur mentioned that Mr. Montagu himself was aware of the imperfections of his scheme of Reforms but he left it to the people of India to work it as an experiment and evolve a perfect thing out of it. As one who had been in the Government of India he confessed that the departure of Mr. Montagu from the India Office showed a change in the attitude towards the working of the Reforms. He made no reflection on anyone by that statement, but to his mind it looked that a change was taking place.

The above resolution and another moved from the chair deploring the deaths of Dr. Subramania Iyer, Mr. Bhupendranath Basu, Sir Asutosh Chowdhari, Sir Asutosh Mukerjee, Mrs. Ramabai Ranade, Bi Amma, Dr. S. K. Mullik and Mr. H. K. Patwardhan were carried, all standing.

Pandit Gokarnnath Misra then moved that the "National Liberal Federation regrets that the scope of the Reforms Enquiry Committee was too restricted for their deliberations to prove of substantial utility but it urges the publication without delay of the reports of the Committee and of the evidence, oral and written, received by them together with the despatches of the Local Government's including the minutes of the members of the Executive Councils and Ministers which may have accompanied those despatches."

Pandit Gokarnnath reviewed the work under the reformed constitution and mentioned the nature of the relationship between the Legislature and the Executive and pointed out the unworkability of the present Reforms.

The resolution was carried.

SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Mr. C. Y. Chintamani then moved the main resolution of the day which related to Self-Government. The resolution was as follows:—

"(a) The National Liberal Federation of India reaffirms its conviction of the paramount necessity of early introduction of full responsible Government in British India alike in the provinces and in the Central Government only the Foreign, Political and Military departments being retained for the time being under the control of the British Parliament and of full recognition of India as a dominion in all matters of Imperial concern and inter-Imperial relations:

"(b) The Liberal Federation holds it to be essential that (1) the Control of the Secretary of State for India over the administration and the revenues of British India should be curtailed by statute so that his position may approximate as nearly as it may be to that of the Secretary of State for the Colonies in relation to the Dominions. (2) the Council of India should be abolished, (3) the Governor-General-in-Council should be responsible to the Legislative Assembly in the entire sphere of internal civil administration, (4) The departments of Foreign, Political and Military should be under the control of Parliament, a certain amount of money for expenditure on them being fixed by a statute, any further demand being subject to th evote of the Legislative Assembly and that the position be reviewed after a definite period, (5) the provincial Governments should be responsible to their respective legislatures except in the administration of agency or central subjects, (6) all the civil services at present recruited on All-India basis should, in future, be recruited in India and their control should be transferred from the Secretary of State to the authorities in India subject to such conditions as may be laid down by statute. (7) the franchise should be widened and adequate representation should be accorded to the depressed classes and the urban labouring population and (8) women should be given the right of vote as well as candidature on the same terms as men.

(c) The Federation authorises its Council to prepare a scheme of Reform on the aforesaid lines and on the lines of other resolutions and to confer with regard there to with other political organisations in the country whose object is the attainment of self-Government for India."

NOT A DAY LONGER.

Mr. C. Y. Chintamani in the course of a vigorous speech reviewed the political developments in the country during the past four years and pointed out the necessity of revising the Government of India Act before the statutory period. He made an effective reply to the criticisms levelled against the ministers and non-officials who honestly tried to work the Reforms and said that neither in the interests of the country nor of the British Empire should a system of constitution which was found to be unsatisfactory from all points of view during the past five years be allowed to continue a day longer. He emphatically and categorically denied the recent statement of the Viceroy that the Government of India and all Governments tried to work the reforms successfully. He affirmed as a fact and a truth that since the day Mr Montagu was made to leave the India Office by their omissions and their methods there was a lamentable lack of cooperation from the services for the working of the Reforms.

The resolution was seconded by Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale of Satara and supported by Kazi Kabiruddin of Bombay and Thakur Mashal Singh of U. P. and was carried.

PROVINCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

Sir P. C. Mitter then moved: "The National Liberal Federation has noted with grave concern the financial embarassments of the provincial Governments which have severely handicapped the ministers and the legislatures in developing the beneficial services and contributed to unsatisfactory working of the Reforms in the provinces and calls upon the Government of India to abolish the system of provincial contributions and reconsider the division of sources of revenue between the Central and the Provincial Governments so as to leave to everyone of the latter adequate resources for the efficient performance of their duties and for development, the Central Government balancing their own budget by strict enforcement of economy in all departments generally and specially in the army department.

The resolution was carried.

The Conference then adjourned and will meet to-morrow to consider the resolutions, among others, on the Lee Commission recommendations, unity and the Bengal Ordinance.

SUBJECTS COMMITTEE.

BENGAL ORDINANCE CONDEMNED.

The Subjects Committee of the Liberal Federation met this evening and sat till nine o'clock when it concluded its business. Resolutions were adopted on the Bengal Ordinance, Indians in Kenya and Natal, the military policy and expenditure, separation of Judicial from the Executive, betterment of Hindu-Muslim relations, the Kohat Tragedy and medical relief in rural areas.

The resolution on the Bengal Ordinance expresses disapproval of the Ordinance and also condemns deportations under Regulation III. It asks for the repeal of not only the Bengal Regulation but also the corresponding Bombay and Madras Regulations. This resolution will be moved by Pandit Hriday Nath Kunzru and seconded by Mr. J. N. Basu, M.L.C., of Cacutta.

INDIANS OVERSEAS.

The resolution on Indians in Kenya and South Africa expresses its dissatisfaction at the confirmation by the Labour Government of the previous Tory Government's White Paper on Kenya and condemns the Natal Boroughs Ordinance and asks the Government of India to send to South Africa an official and one non-official Indian to report upon the present position of Indians in the Union and also to take retaliatory action. It further asks for the publication of the report of the Colonies Committee despatched to England early this year. This resolution will be moved by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and seconded by Mr. V. N. Tiwari, who was one of Government of India's delegates to British Guinea.

MILITARY POLICY.

In the resolution on the military policy a strong plea is made for speeding up the Indianisation of the army, for a further reduction of military expenditure, for an equitable reapportionment of Military charges between England and India and for compulsory military training for university students including institutions of officers training corps.

The resolution of education urges the introduction of compulsory education, special measures for promotion of education among backward classes and women and larger grants of money for all branches of education and specially for technical education.

The resolution on Kohat expresses dissatisfaction with the results of official enquiry, asks that local officers who signally failed in their duty of maintaining law and order should be dealt with, and suggests that Hindus should be helped to resettle in their homes.

HINDU-MUSLIM RELATIONS.

The resolution on Hindu-Moslem relations endorses the conclusions reached by consent at the Hindu-Moslem Unity Conference held at Delhi and urges Liberal organisations to popularise them by means of active propaganda.

The Subjects Committee next resumed considerations of conditions on which Liberal Party could re-join the Congress and a resolution was passed on the subject. This has not yet been made public.

By another resolution the Federation instructs its Council to take steps to organise a British Committee of Liberals Party in England and authorises the Council to set up a Working Committee and Standing and special committees as may be necessary. It is noteworthy that these committees will be empowered to co-opt even non-Liberals as members.

Mr. C. Y. Chintamani and Pandit Gokarannath Misra will continue as general secretaries of the Federation during the next year.

The new council of the Federation will be elected to-morrow and will meet immediately after the conclusion of the Federation.

WEATHER REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 27.

The western disturbance passed away after again giving local rain in Kashmir.

Sonamarg reports half an inch.

Weather is again disturbed in Persia.

Forecast: Dry weather generally.

MUSLIMS' PUBLIC MEETING.

LEADERS TO ADDRESS.

A public meeting of Muslims will be held under the auspices of the Reception Committees of the All-India Muslim League and All-India Muslim Educational Conference will be held at Chota Kabarastan to-night at 9-0 o'clock Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan Solicitor will preside Sahebzada Aftab Ahmed Khan, Nawab Sadaryarjung Habibur Rehman Khan Sherwani, Ghulambhik Nairang, Mr. M.A. Jinnah, and Maulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed will speak on Education. The Hon. Syed Raza Ali, President-elect of the All-India Muslim League will be present at the meeting.

PRESIDENT-ELECT OF MUSLIM LEAGUE.

A CORDIAL RECEPTION.

The Hon. Mr. Syed Raza Ali, Member Council of State and President-elect of the All-India Muslim League which commences its session at the Globe Theatre to-morrow, (Tuesday) at 11 a.m., arrived yesterday by the Calcutta Mail. There was a large gathering of Muslims present at the Victoria Terminus Station and he was received very enthusiastically. He was given a cordial reception at the All-India Muslim Educational Conference, which he attended later, in the afternoon.

INDIAN NEWSPAPER CO., LD.

The Sixteenth Annual General Meeting of the Indian Newspaper Co. Ltd., was held on Saturday Mr. Tricumdas Dwarkadas presiding.

After the notice convening the meeting was read, Mr. V. A. Desai moved that the meeting be adjourned to such a date as would be convenient for all members of the Board to attend as well as to some more shareholders. Many of the Directors and shareholders were busy with the Congress sessions at the present time and in fairness to them the meeting be adjourned for a fortnight.

The Chairman after taking the sense of the meeting adjourned the meeting to the 10th day of January 1925 at 12 noon.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN DOCKS.

Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner held an inquest on the body of Mahadeo Ramdin, on Sunday.

The evidence showed that the deceased was a labourer working in the docks. On the 26th instant he was unloading bags of sugar on S.S "Neorjan" in No. 2 Hold Victoria Docks. The deceased along with another labourer pulled a bag of sugar from a sling when other bags fell on both the labourers. They were removed to G. T. Hospital for treatment. The deceased succumbed to his injuries on the morning of the 27th instant.

In the opinion of the Medical Officer death was due to exhaustion and diarrhoea from long continued illness following fracture and dislocation of the Lumber spine.

The jury brought in a verdict of death by exhaustion and diarrhoa following fracture of the spine resulting from bags of sugar having fallen accidentally on the deceased.

BOY'S FATAL FALL FROM ROOF.

A tragic story of how a boy of 16 met his death while he was engaged in flying kites was told in the Coroner's Court on Sunday.

Shantilal Jeemabhai, a Hindu, residing at Princess Street climbed the roof of his house on Sunday to fly kites. At about 10-30 a.m. a neighbour heard a thud and the noise of a glass breaking and went to the ground to see what happened when he found the boy lying on the pavement with his head bleeding from the back. He further found that the glass panes of the roof broken and pieces of broken glass on the pavement.

The boy died immediately. The jury brought in a verdict of accidental death, the deceased having fallen from the roof of a house.

INQUEST ON COLABA TRAGEDY

Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner held an inquest over the body of Syed Ahmed Khan Mahomed a Pathan whose body was found floating in the sea at Colaba on Saturday.

The evidence showed that the body was discovered by a supervisor of the Reclamation Works Department at about 8 a.m. on Saturday. He took the body out of the sea and found that a shirt and trousers were lying on the railway embankment, some 20 yards from the place where the body was found. There were no marks of violence. The deceased was not employed in the works.

The medical evidence showed that the deceased was suffering from advanced pneumonia of the right lung. The body showed signs of having been immersed in water as mud was found in the air passages.

The jury returned a verdict of death from pneumonia and inhalation of mud and water.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency Viscount Goshen left Madras Saturday night for Ootacamund.

Mr. F. NoYce I.C.S, President of the Indian Coal Committee left Madras Saturday night for Calcutta.

Sir Mohammad Habibullah left Madras on Saturday night for Bombay en route to Delhi to take charge of his new office as member of the Viceroy's Executive Council.

Master P. Wilson, Master D. Wilson and Mrs. Gray arrived at Government House from England on Friday the 26th December.

Pending a permanent decision, His Excellency the Governorin-council, Madras has appointed Mr. N. E. Majoribanks C.S. I., C. I. E., I.C.S., to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of K.B. Sir Mahomed Habibullah Sahib Bahadur Kt. Mr. N.E. Marjoribanks assumed charge of his new office on Saturday afternoon. He was Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras and Mr. Macmichael has been appointed acting Chief Secretary.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

5th All-India and Burma Bahai convention. Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall 5-30 p.m.
Sphinx Hockey League—1st Dn.—Customs vs. R. A., Cooperage, 5 p.m.
Public Meeting of Muslims, Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan presiding, Chota Kabarasthan, 9 p.m.

TUESDAY, December 30.

First day of 16th Session of Muslim League, Globe Cinema 11 a.m. Hon. Syed Raza Ali presiding.
5th All-India and Burma Bahai convention. Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, 5-30 p.m.
Sphinx Hockey League—2nd Dn.—St. Xavier's College v. Govt. Telegraphs Oval, 5 p.m.—Hindu Gymkhana vs. Imperial Bank, Kennedy Sea Face, 5 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, December 31.

New Year's Eve: Banks closed.

THURSDAY, January 1.

New Year's day: Banks closed.

MAIL TRAINS TIMING.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express Trains at and from Victoria Terminus:—

	Arr. H.	Arr. M.	Dep. H.	Dep. M.
Punjab Mail	17	0	12	30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13	0	21	
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7	0	15	45
Madras Mail	6	45	22	30
Poona Mail	11	30	15	
Inter III Poona Express	12	30	14	
Poona Express	19	55	7	45
Delhi and Lucknow Ex.	9	0	21	55
Madras Fast Passenger	21	40	8	50

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba station at the following hours daily:—

	Bombay (Colaba) Arr. H.	Arr. M.	Dep. H.	Dep. M.
Bombay Peshawar Mail	11	5	16	30
Gujarat Mail	8	42	20	45
Delhi Express		30	21	
Kathiawar Express	7	40	21	35
Express	*20	25	7	

*(Terminates at Church Gate)

The Morning Down Express timed to leave Colaba at 7 hours will stop at Dahanu Road, Gholvad and Daman Road on Saturdays, Sundays, and all Gazetted Holidays and the Up Express due in at Church Gate at 20-25 will stop at the same stations on Sundays, Mondays and all Gazetted Holidays.

ST. THOMAS PARISH EMPLOYEES' ASSOCIATION BASSEIN.

The [illegible] thanks-giving Solemn High Mass [illegible] by Sermon and Benediction in honour of St. Thomas, will be celebrated in [illegible] (the 31st. prox) at 7 a.m. (B.T.) by the Parish Church Bassein. After mass there will be a general meeting and Refreshments.

CHRISTIANS IN CONFERENCE.

The [illegible] Methodist [illegible] All-India Christian Conference will be held [illegible] 6 p.m. [illegible] The [illegible] social [illegible] Presidency [illegible] the Committee of Indian [illegible] (Bombay) at 4 p.m. [illegible] Hall Y. M. C. A. [illegible]

FIFTH ALL-INDIA AND BURMA BAHAI CONVENTION.

The fifth All-India and Burma Bahai convention will be held [illegible] Vidyalaya Hall on 29th [illegible] December between 5 and [illegible] when Messrs. K. Natrajan, [illegible] N. R. Vakil Hashmatullah, [illegible] Miss Shirin Irani and others [illegible] and speak on various interesting [illegible] A social gathering (By invitation [illegible] be held on 1st January New Year's [illegible] 5-30 p.m. at the Bahai Hall, Asian Building, Ballard Pier.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Thursday the 1st. January 1925 will be a Post Office holiday on account of "New Year's Day" All the departments of the Bombay G. P. O. the Ballard Pier Station and the Town Sub-Offices including the telegraph branches of the combined offices will observe, on that day, the same working hours as on Sunday.

CHAUPATHI P. O.

The Chaupathi Post Office will be removed from the present building on the 1st January 1925 to Messrs. N. Powell Company's building on the Sandhurst Road.

"THE WORLD-RENOWNED QUARTETTE.

On Saturday night at the Town Hall once again the members of the world renowned Quartette earned the applause of a distinguished gathering by their marvellous performance. The achievement of Melsa on his violin was cheered again and again and he had to respond to the encores of the audience very often. Miss Dorothy Dawson Campbell's command over the piano keys was superb and excited admiration of the audience who had to bow to the encores and applause of appreciation again and again. While the world renowned musicians were thus cheered, Mr. Herbert Cave's solos which he sang in his stentorian voice simply kept the hearers thrilled with admiration. It was a pity that the musical concerts of this Quartette of such world wide fame are not more widely patronised as they should have been as the musical and vocal performances are really unique in the East.

PATHE CINEMA.

"RACING LUCK".

When "Racing Luck" presenting Monty Banks, the screen comedian in the first of his new productions, was exhibited at the Pathe Cinema on Saturday and Sunday nights, it scored an emphatic success, the picture being a veritable riot of laughs and thrills. Never has Monty Banks been seen to better advantage than in "Racing Luck" and gives the fun-maker ample scope in which to disport his humour, personality and ability.

Monty Banks has been a two-reeled proposition for a long time and he has at least come into his own for Monty is indeed a screen comedian of the highest rank. In "Racing Luck", an exciting story that has numerous bright and humourous climaxes, there is plenty of romance and adventure, just the modern kind that pleases present-day fans of screenland.

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ALL INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL SESSIONS

The 16th ANNUAL SESSION of the ALL-INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE will be held at the Globe Cinema, Sandhurst Road, on 30th and 31st December under the Presidentship of the Hon'ble SYED RIZA ALI. Proceedings will commence at 10 a.m. on 30th December.

Visitors' tickets—Rs. 5, 3, 1, can be had from the League Office, Hilal Manzil, Abdur Rehman Street, or at the Globe Cinema from 30th December.

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS DRAWN TO THE FACT THAT ADMISSION IS NOT RESTRICTED TO MUSSALMANS.

R223199

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BOILED OIL:—Godrej's Boiled Oil is equal in covering and drying properties to best imported oils and is cheaper by 20 per cent.

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DUNCAN ROAD, BOMBAY.

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The Bombay Chronicle

MONDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1924.

HARD WORK.

The closing scenes of the Congress were marked by a moving and memorable appeal from Mahatma Gandhi and if during the year the nation is able to sustain the responding glow of their loyal resolve, 1925 will witness decisive progress in Freedom's Battle. Of the justice and moral necessity of India's fight for freedom, there cannot be any doubt. Racial arrogance and the cult of the big battalions are driving the world to the edge of moral idiocy, and the earlier we restore obedience to abiding values, the greater would be our help to the preservation of righteous service. The weak have always to retrieve the cause of righteousness; and all the specious rhodomontade of those who think they permanently profit by low advantage, is nothing before the essential justice of India's claim. We must ignore them and proceed. "There is very little of Swaraj in it", says Dr. Sapru after weighing the Mahatma's speech in his scales of prudence and expediency; but the earnestness of his parting injunction at Belgaum throws a flood of light on the substance and efficacy of Congress achievements. We are on the eve of a fresh campaign; an experiment restricted in the surface, but deeper in its reach. The entire work of the Congress now is directed to a single plank, namely, the boycott of foreign cloth and the promotion of khaddar. In 1920, Gandhiji fixed his programme on a crashing concentration of work and sacrifice. When he hoped to win Swaraj in a year, he over-rated the patriotism and responsiveness of the people. To-day it is a comfortable jest with the Moderates that Swaraj did not eventuate at all! Six generations of scientific subjection have made people feel themselves aliens in their own land, and it was to a sense of torpid patriotism the Gandhiji appealed four years ago. Certain flagrant incidents of injustice at the surface, like the Punjab and the Khilafat, disturbed the people. The educated classes were surprised at the terrific reminder of national subjection, while the masses awoke to a vague spread of ferment. There was not that sense of instinctive and consolidated patriotism which could respond to the rigour of the five boycotts. Gandhiji paid the nation the compliment of presuming that it would be equal to supreme sacrifice for the sake of freedom. Sir Provash Mitter who needlessly certifies to the moral tone of Gandhiji's utterance remarks that all people are not Mahatmas. Gandhiji as a matter of fact did not find them even equal to the level of average, patriotic manhood. To-day we have to proceed warily, and if in the programme of the Congress, Sir Tej Bahadur finds little Swaraj, it is as much because of the cautious policy of the Congress as because he is incapable of leaving the rut of Moderatist philosophy.

The Congress has ratified the Calcutta Pact and before all-round unity, it has regularised unity within the Congress itself. Spinning and the boycott of foreign fabrics are the paramount programme of the year, and when propositions not directly related to it came up, the Mahatma successfully counselled their champions for patience. For instance, the ideas of foreign propaganda and the bestowal of energy on the capture of local elective bodies be subordinated, because they did not help the grim, dreary business of boycotting foreign cloth and organising khaddar. "From beginning to end" says our special representative at the Congress "it was a triumph for the Mahatma." Not much of Swaraj may be visible in the policy to purblind spectators, but it represents a stern concentration of national effort which it is for us to make good. The bewilderment of the people is to be cured by the tonic of hard work. Questions like the legal specification of Swaraj and the formula of communal agreement did not appear on the agenda. Evidently, Gandhiji prevailed upon the delegates to defer the problems until all the disconcerted elements in the country could attain more calm through the pursuit of a common aim. The programme of drastic boycott is hard, but if it is substantially advanced we shall find a change in the atmosphere that dissolves the miasma of suspicion and hatred among communities. We must remember that the bureaucracy are carefully endeavouring to harness the difficulties of the Congress to their own advantage, and it is for us to strengthen the national sentiment and minimise the opportunities of adverse intervention. We have still to be educated into a live sense of patriotism which enables all parties to realise the common danger before wrangling for impotent precedence. For, without freedom all the acquisitions of privilege by different communities will be found to be as worthless as the Dead-Sea fruit. In the boycott of foreign cloth we have, or we ought to have, the support of the Moderates who advocated the weapon as a resort to the Kenya crisis. Whether we actually secure their co-operation or not will depend upon their earnestness and consistency. Gandhiji has reduced differences to a minimum, though the leaders of Lucknow have strongly taken umbrage at his pronouncement. The immediate problem is the boycott of foreign cloth. In this, the Congress has appealed to the Prince as well as the people. Gandhiji has disposed of the ancient bugbear of mill-owners that he is undermining their position. They have their place in the country as the boycott of foreign cloth is advanced, and the least they can do is to avoid spurious imitation of khaddar. Let the public be convinced of the non-foreign character of their wares and let them depend upon the public for opposition to the unnatural disabilities that hinder their industry. We want the co-operation of every Indian in next year's work and is it too much to ask for the boycott of goods producible in India to the betterment of the masses? There is no finality in the law of supply and demand, because much depends upon the nature of the demand and the willingness of the people to modify their taste to the protection of the general welfare.

The dispute about the spinning franchise and its efficacy in advancing the boycott and the propagation of khaddar, must now be put aside. There has been no conscientious objection in any quarter to the spinning franchise. There have been differences as to its profitability, but the new franchise is not in any sense a hindrance to the boycott of foreign cloth. Lala Lajpatrai and Mr. Patel do not seem to have urged its deletion, a fact of great significance. In any case we have to infect the country with the programme of increased production, and in this Pundit Motilal and Mr. Das have assured the support of their party not only in the letter but the spirit of the compact. On their side, they have brought the qualification of membership in the Swaraj Party to the test of the Congress. They are the spokesmen of the Congress in the Councils and the heat they engender there will stimulate the vigour of non-official activities. The Swaraj Party requires organisation in the rear; that, the Congress has undertaken in association with them. They have accepted the responsibility of the Pact without mental reservations and we trust the scepticism of the No-Changers will be completely dispelled through experience. Mahatmaji's appeal to all parties to "bury the hatchet" is as touching as it is fervent, and the country has the sacred responsibility of seeing to it that his firm vision during a year of suspicion and turbulence is justified by the results of 1925. It is not a romantic programme, it is not a sensational scheme. This is not the Derby sweep but nation-building along with national liberation. It reaches the bed-rock and success in the boycott programme tells. Bengal may lead us but all provinces must struggle for the first place. Mahatmaji's appeal must be the watchword of all workers in the New Year. We are not evading communal problems but we are expelling the influence of idle discord by hard and united work. Let us have a measure of substantial achievement in the boycott and the nation will have realised its strength to strike and to win. We are now helpless through the ignorance of our strength; and in what better language could the appeal of the year have been put than in the words of Gandhiji? He says:—

"Every one knows the conditions, and I want you to fulfil them to the letter and in spirit, and insist upon others that they will fulfil those conditions, not by force but by love. Exert all the influence and all the pressure that love can exert upon every one that concerns. Go throughout your Districts, and spread the message of Khaddar, the message of Hindu-Muslim unity, the message of untouchability, make the youngsters of the country real soldiers of Swaraj. But you will not do it if the No-Changers and Swarajists still bear malice against each other, and if they have jealously against one another. It will be possible only if you bury the hatchet, leave all the jealousies all anger and all that is bad in your heart, bury underground, cremate it, do whatever you like, but take away the sacred resolution with you, that "Let Heavens fall but the tie that binds to-day or has bound the Swarajists and No-Changers shall never snap."

If we have trust, the tie can never snap, and if we cannot unite under the impetus of Gandhiji's inspiring message and moral genius, we shall be judged as being a race fit only for dishonour worse than extinction.

EDUCATION AMONG MUSLIMS.

It was a noticeable feature of the session of the All-India Muslim Educational Conference which commenced its work on Saturday, under the presidency of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah, that among those present there was not a single Muslim lady. There could be no greater or more melancholy proof of the backward state of the Muslim community in India than this. Turkey is supposed to be among the least progressive of European States, yet even in Turkey the women have begun to take their proper place in the public life of the country. That this proof of the smallness of progress in the education of women should have been given at a session of the All-India Muslim Conference, which is the thirty-seventh one to be held, is a measure of the community's failure even to touch the fringe of of the problem of education among the Muslims. For that problem cannot be said to have been tackled in a proper or adequate manner so long as special efforts are not made towards accelerating the pace of education among girls. The state of education among Muslims girls is such as to make every Muslim hang his head in shame. Its reaction on all aspects of Muslim life are hardly realised by the community; for if it had been alive to it it would have spared no effort to rid itself of the stigma that it involves. The Muslim community is backward in almost every sphere of public life in the country mainly because Muslim women are uneducated. It will continue to remain backward so long as Muslim women are not educated and allowed to take their proper place in the life of the community and the country. "A vast majority of our women," Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Conference, said, "are unable to read and write in any language. Some of them learn to read but not to write and a very small number are able to read and write in the vernacular. They are unacquainted even with the first principles of hygiene and of nursing. The Fine Arts are not taught. Although most of them may be classed as staunch Muslims, their attachment to religion does not arise from an intelligent understanding of its principles and a knowledge however elementary of its great historic past but from ignorance (This I may say in passing is true also of a large majority of Muslim men themselves.) The result is disastrous." The result is, indeed, more disastrous than many Muslims realise.

The sad picture drawn by Mr. Mirza does not represent the whole truth which is much more distressing, but it is sufficient to show to what extent the Muslims have departed from the true teaching of their Prophet who enjoined the acquisition of knowledge upon women as well as men and how unworthy they are to share in the glory that was when their ancestors carried the torch of learning and progress throughout the greater part of the then known world largely because women were given equal opportunity with men. But, apart from the teaching of Islam and the example of early Muslims, the conditions of modern life demand that Muslim women should come to their own before the Muslims are able to enter into healthy rivalry with their fellow-countrymen. Mr. Mirza mentioned as one of the handicaps to the progress of education in his community, the general ignorance of Muslim fathers and their consequent inability to realise the importance of giving even elementary education to their children. This handicap would more accurately have been described as the general ignorance of Muslim mothers as well as fathers. For, the foundation of education is laid in the home where the mother's influence in moulding the future of the children is, except in rare cases, more potent than that of the father. It was a realisation of this truth which prompted Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah's declaration that "a community cannot progress without educated helpmates co-operating with their husbands and working for the uplift of their children." We have laid particular emphasis on the education of Muslim girls because we regard it as the only key which will unlock the gate of progress for the Muslims and to bring home to latter their share of responsibility for their present backwardness. The main obstacle to the spread of education among Muslim girls is the prevalence of the pernicious system of the purdah. Mr. Mirza believes that the obstacles may be overcome by Zenana Schools. But however valuable the education imparted in such schools may be, it will be deprived of much of its power for good if educated Muslim women are not permitted to exercise their stimulating influence over the public life of the community and the country. Bombay contains some of the wealthiest sections of the Muslim community and yet there were only eight Muslim girls in secondary institutions in 1922-3 while there was none in any of the colleges and in no Girls' High School in the city is Urdu,—which Muslims all over the country are, for very good reasons, anxious to adopt as the language of the homes,—taught nor is instruction conveyed through the Urdu language to its students. This being the state of education among girls, it is not surprising that, despite the existence of the Conference for the last thirty-six years, the Muslim community has still remained a backward community in education.

The most illuminating portion of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola's presidential address was devoted to the refutation of a statement made by a responsible authority that the Muslim community in this Presidency can no longer be regarded as educationally backward. With the aid of telling figures Sir Ibrahim has conclusively shown how, in every stage of education, from the primary to the collegiate, the Muslim community, far from making the required leeway, has gone back as compared with other communities. This is generally the condition of Muslims all over the country. As we have shown, the responsibility for this is in no small measure that of the Muslims themselves. But the main share of the blame must fall on the shoulders of the Government who, while criminally remiss in satisfying the educational needs of all communities, have been more so in paying special attention to the education of Muslims and other backward communities. The greatest wrong done to the country by Britain, next to the denial of freedom, has been the systematic opposition her agents here have offered to the efforts of its leaders like Gokhale to secure the introduction of free and compulsory education. If Muslims are alive to their needs, they will make common cause with the rest of their countrymen in demanding the introduction of an effective and satisfactory measure of free and compulsory education in every province in place of truncated schemes such as the one passed by the Bombay Legislative Council, and give no countenance to the view of some of their short-sighted co-religionists who would deprive Muslim girls of the benefit of such education. But while compulsory education will redress a grievous wrong from which Muslims suffer in common with their countrymen, it will not be enough. For, thanks to causes which need not be mentioned, Muslims labour under special disabilities which have to be removed before they are able to come into line with other progressive communities. The removal of these disabilities demands special encouragement on the part of the Government and the progressive communities as well as devoted efforts on that of the Muslims themselves. The economic factor plays the most important part in the educational progress of the Muslims. While poverty prevents many a Indian student from continuing his studies after the secondary stage, the percentage of such students in the Muslim community is higher than among the Hindus. Liberal provision of free studentships and scholarships is the only way of helping such students and the enormous amount of money, with which many Wakfs in the country are endowed and which is allowed to run to waste, could not be utilised to a better and nobler purpose than that of enabling poor students to take full advantage of the educational facilities that exist in this country and others. The larger the number of highly educated young men in the Muslim community, the better not only for that community but also for the country. So long as the Muslim community or any other community remains backward in education, it is not merely the progress of that community but that of the country as a whole that is retarded. To encourage the advancement of education among Muslims and other backward communities is the duty not only of the members of these communities but the common national duty of all.

Notes of the Day

Bombay Also Busy.

Among outside cities Bombay had probably the strongest representation at Belgaum. The Congress is over, and our delegates and visitors will presently rush back to Bombay with copious conversation for the benefit of those who had been left behind to look after routine work; but this year Bombay is having a fair share of conventions and Conferences and people have had a lot of healthy entertainment without the expense of railway tickets. The Theosophical Society has just celebrated its 49th anniversary, and there was a charming Art Exhibition presented to Convention visitors. Delegates flocked from all parts of the world, from Mexico to Persia, and when Mrs. Besant celebrates the golden jubilee of her Society next year the pageantry is bound to be grander in spite of the drawback that it will be out of Bombay. In arresting contrast, there is a conference of Christian missionaries going on in the City, a Conference of earnest preachers engrossed in winning the land to their faith. Not far out of their sweep, is the meeting today of Indian Christians. It is their All-India Conference and it mirrors the life of an interesting community. In the synthesis of religions the Bahais are a sect rivalling the Theosophists. They too open their All-India Conference this evening. Down in the secular regions, come other Conferences. There is the Muslim Educational Conference to interest those who could not go to Belgaum, and then there is the meeting of the Muslim League at a date which happens to be also convenient to the Bombay Muslims who had gone to Belgaum. Tiny Conferences are difficult to follow, but some of them are in progress like the federation of South Indians who naturally exercise their voice and vote. Thus there has been no lack of animation in the City. Indeed they also do at times get served who only stand and wait.

DOUBLE QUICK MARCH TO SWARAJ.

BURY THE HATCHET.

MAHATMA'S APPEAL TO CONGRESSMEN

(By our Special Representative.)

BELGAUM, Dec. 27.

The momentous sessions of the Congress terminated this evening about 5-30 p.m. The session was momentous in the sense that Mahatma Gandhi presided over the deliberations and, for the first time and under his lead the Congress adopted a franchise which is unique and in some respects revolutionary. Except that one resolution on the Pact, which occupied one whole day for discussion, the rest of the business before the Congress was not of a controversial nature. But the fact that the Pact was adopted by the Subjects Committee and the Swarajists had made it a party question disarmed all opposition in the Congress itself; but this did not prevent one or two Swarajist diehards from making speeches which could not by any means be said to have been couched either in good taste or the great love which the Mahatma had displayed towards the Swarajists. But there are particular schools of thought even among the Swarajists and while Mr. Das and Pt. Nehru gave their wholehearted support to the resolutions, some of their camp followers could not forego the opportunity of hedging themselves with all kinds of quibbles. However leaving aside this school of politics which believes more in frothy speeches than in charkha or khadi or any other kind of constructive work for that matter, the proceedings of the Congress were harmonious. To-day's proceedings were marked by two gne speeches one by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and another by Mrs. Besant. Gandhiji's speeches were of course inimitable and as he said he put all his heart in them particularly when they touched upon more important subjects. His humour, his adaptability, his ability to control crowds and his intimate knowledge of the crowd mentality stood him in greatest stead. To put it in fine, it was a personal triumph for the Mahatma from beginning to end. He almost broke down when he made his final speech closing the Sessions and the National Week.

BURY THE HATCHET.

MAHATMA'S TOUCHING APPEAL.

Mahatma Gandhi, in his concluding speech, dissolving the session said: "I do not think any President could possibly have received greater attention and greater affection than you, the delegates have shown to me, and extended to me. It has been the greatest delight to preside over your deliberations here and in the Subjects Committee. Every one of you has readily responded to every call I made. I have not walked you, but I know I have run you. And I have put a speed on you. You are impatient. I am impatient. We want to march towards Swaraj, and our march ought not to be at snail's space, but double quick march. And if we are to make that march forward there was not a minute to be wasted. I could not possibly waste a single minute of your time. I could not afford to waste any time and, therefore, I had to put speed, and it is a wonder that you have responded so nobly. You have not charily done this thing, when you have extended magnificent generosity. No man could possibly have claimed more, asked more, and got more. You have given all that I could possibly ask, but what I now ask is something more, something better, and something richer. I want you to transfer all this noble affection all this generosity that you have shown me to the thing which you and I hold dear to the thing which alone binds you and me together and that is Swaraj. And if we want Swaraj we must know the conditions of Swaraj, and you have endorsed those conditions in the resolution moved by Mr. Das on the Pact. Every one knows the conditions, and I want you to fulfil them to the letter and in spirit, and insist upon others that they will fulfil those conditions, not by force but by love. Exert all the influence and all the pressure that love can exert upon every one that concerns. Go throughout your Districts, and spread the message of Khaddar, the message of Hindu-Muslim unity, the message of untouchability. Make the youngsters of the country real soldiers of Swaraj. But you will not do it if the No-Changers and Swarajists still bear malice against each other, and if they still have jealousy against one another. It will be possible only if you bury the hatchet, leave all the jealousies all anger and all that is bad in your heart, bury underground, cremate it, do whatever you like, but take away the sacred resolution with you, that "let Heavens fall, but the tie that binds to-day or has bound the Swarajists and No-Changers shall never snap."

Let me conclude with expressing our deepest thanks to every member of the Reception Committee and the volunteers under the leadership of Dr. Hardikar.

Pandit Motilal Nehru in proposing a vote of thanks, which was lustily responded to, hoped that every one, be he a Swarajist or a No-Changer, would perform the undertaking entered into by the Pact.

When the Congress met to-day Mahatma Gandhi expressed his regret that late Mr. Bhurgri's name was omitted by oversight from the condolence resolution passed the day before. He knew Mr. Bhurgri well and he always tried to serve both the Hindu and Moslem communities. He now asked the audience to stand up and express their sorrow at the death of Mr. Bhurgri. This was done the whole audience standing in silence.

Services of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Mr. Vaze were then appreciated in connection with Indian settlers overseas.

REPRESSION IN BURMA.

The next resolution about the people of Burma was pitched in a high moral key and for this stand point Mr. A. S. Tyabji was greatly responsible in the Subjects Committee. The resolution while sympathising with the people of Burma noted with regret the tendency among the Indians settlers in Burma to claim communal representation and advised them not to make any such claim, as such separatist tendency was bad in principle. Mr. Tyabji deprecated communal representation as it was harmful to the communities concerned.

Mr. Madanjit seconding said there were about 7,000 non-co-operators in Burma and the G. B. C. A. was their counterpart. Nearly 500 of such associations had been declared by the Governor there and the property of many persons was confiscated. There was repression rampant in Burma and it was now directed against those persons who opposed the capitation tax. This tax kept the poor people in the clutches of officials and money lenders and kept them perpetually poor. There were not many Nationalist papers in Burma to ventilate their grievances. The Majority of Indians did not want communal representations except a small minority. Mr. S. Srinivas Iyengar supporting said communal representation meant the perpetuation of bureaucratic rule. It could only be justified on the grounds of political efficiency. The work that was done in India to-day must also be done in Burma namely the work of compelling Government and unifying the people. Greater India was the highest ideal of this land and must always to kept in sight.

The resolution was passed unanimously.

KOHAT RESOLUTION.

The next resolution on Kohat and Gulburga was marshalled by Pt. Motilal Nehru. While deploring the riot and destruction of life and property the resolution asked the Moslems to give the Hindus full protection. It also expressed similar sentiments in regard to Gulburga. Pt. Nehru said that the Kohat tragedy was one the like of which had not been seen in India for many years and he did not remember in his life time anything like the tragedy at Kohat. The principle involved was that every Hindu and Muslim had to depend upon himself for his protection. No amount of police force or military protection which was always held before them can save the people unless they saved themselves. The whole of city of Kohat looked as if it had been bombarded, said an English correspondent of a paper and a great many buildings were smashed. He was of the opinion that in case of trouble they had to depend upon themselves and not upon the machine of Government which were for the purpose of enslaving the people.

Maulana Shaukat Ali seconding made a very feeling speech. He was a man of peace and not of war although Government thought otherwise. He then gave the real account of the refusal of the Muslims of Kohat to see Mahatmaji at Rawalpindi. The answer was not sent by the Khilafat Committee, but by persons who were in the favour of Government. He said he now received replies to their letters deploring the happenings at Kohat. Referring to the Gulbarga incidents he declared himself to be ashamed at the brutality displayed. The speaker then mentioned a touching personal incident in connection with his departed mother. Before her death, Bi Amman had exhorted both the brothers to devote their lives to the unification of both the communities as real soldiers of Islam and he and his brother and sister had taken oaths to similar effect on the grave of their mother. He said for without unity they could never have Swaraj. The speech appealed very much to the audience on account of its sincerity and pathos.

LALAJI'S APPEAL.

Lala Lajpatrai speaking further gave a detailed narrative of the happenings at Kohat and said he would only refer to the events which were admitted to be true. They were admittedly unique in the history of India. There could be neither khaddar nor swadeshi, nor swaraj without unity in India. Upon the solution of this problem depended not only the salvation of India but of Asia. Lalaji remarked that the callousness and criminal negligence shown by the local officials at Kohat were exactly like those shown by the officials in the Punjab in respect of the Jallianwala Baug tragedy. Lalaji said that the one motive behind the official enquiry regarding the tragedy at Kohat was to exculpate the authorities from all blame. No arrangement was made no precaution taken by the officials at Kohat to prevent the tragedy. The whole object of the Government inquiry was to whitewash the doings of the local officials. Lalaji went on to say in conclusion that Hindus of the Frontier Province should never forget that they could not live in that province in peace unless they won the goodwill of the Moslems of that province. He remarked that communal consciousness was growing apace with the growth of national consciousness, therefore a way must be found to reconcile the communal consciousness with the national consciousness. Lalaji finally appealed in pathetic terms to the Hindus and Mahomedans in the name of heaven to have pity on their motherland. He appealed to them to eschew feelings of retaliation and of anger. He begged them to realise the seriousness of the situation and to take steps to find a solution for that situation. If Hindu and Moslem leaders of the country want peace, want a settlement of the critical situation facing the country, they must at once proceed to Peshawar and study the situation and in consultation with the local leaders arrive at a solution of the question. It was Lalaji's firm conviction that a Hindu-Muslim Swaraj was impossible of achievement. The solution of the Hindu-Moslem question was more important than any other question facing the country. They must concentrate all attention on that question in the coming year.

Maulana Zaffar Ali Khan followed next and supported the resolution. He recited events which led to the Kohat tragedy and agreed with Lalaji that without Hindu-Moslem unity Swaraj could not be dreamt of.

Mr. Krishnarao Mudvedker expressed his thankfulness to the Congress on behalf of the Karnatak for passing a resolution about Gulbarga, for even the Provincial Congress Committee had not touched upon the question.

RESOLUTION ON UNTOUCHABILITY.

Mr. Bhopatker moved the resolution on untouchability and congratulated Vaikom satyagrahis for their patience courage, non violence and endurance and hoped that Travancore would do them justice. Babu Kalasnath asked them to destroy the present institutions if they could not mend them and treat the Untouchables as their friends Sardar Keshen Singh and Mr. Ramaswamy Naiker further supported the resolution The latter made particular references to Vaikom Satyagraha and mentioned the indignation to which the Satyagrahis there had been put by their opponents.

The resolution was carried.

The next resolution was about Indians overseas and after a rather dull morning this came as a great relief for it was introduced by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu in one of her fine ringing speeches. She appealed to the heart as well as to cold reasons and hers was the only speech which relieved the audience from the monotony. To Mrs. Naidu the resolution was a little too mild and was too little coloured with the life blood of the sufferings to which the people aboard were doomed.

MRS. NAIDU'S STIRRING APPEAL.

(From our Special Representative.)

BELGAUM, Dec. 27.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu thought the Congress was powerful enough to put such moral pressure upon the Imperial and Indian Governments that they would be compelled to do their duty by the people across the seas. When she was interviewed by a journalist and told that General Smuts was a strong man, she replied to him that she was stronger as she had at her back the strength of the people of India. She embodied in herself the message of Indian nation and said to the South Africans that so far and no further would their tyranny go. She called the conduct of the Natal Government as the betrayal of the agreement arrived at with Gandhiji by the Colonials. She, who had always urged for a Round Table Conference, was not sufficiently supported by the Indians and the Conference had not therefore come about. Were they going to content themselves with mere lip sympathy for the sufferers overseas or were they going to do something to solve this problem in Kenya? The problem was partly economic and partly racial. In Kenya again it was the greed of white settlers, which wanted to grab the whole of that beautiful land. She said, since Mahatma left Africa ten years ago the people there had become like children without any protector or guide. Indian brethren might as well have lived in the moon or Mars for all the practical help given them by Indians in India, so little did they shoulder their responsibilities. General Hertzog and others had asked her to consent to the repatriation of Indians in South Africa and she told them that when the Dutch were repatriated to Haarbon and Holland she could consent to Indians being sent back to India. The only remedy she could think of to stop this humiliating treatment was to stop the emigration of workmen and labourers and send only such men as would raise the status of India. The speech was received with loud cheers.

Mr. Sanmukham Chetti said it was not a mere question of racial pride, for the Japanese were treated with respect. The fact was that the Japanese had a strong Government behind them to support them and because they were a self-governing nation. If Indians too had a strong Government at their back they would not have been treated with so much inhumanity. The resolution was accepted by the Assembly without any dissentient voice.

DR. BESANT ARRIVES.

At this stage Mrs. Besant who had now come into the pandal accompanied by Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas and others, wanted to make a statement in regard to the resolution passed the day before. When she ascended the forum Gandhiji stood and helped her and then folded his hands. Mrs. Besant told the Mahatma that she was wearing Khaddar now and the Mahatma smiled back his approval. Mrs. Besant's speech was an appeal to the Congress to open the door wide for all parties in the country so that they too could help the country to regain her freedom. While she herself spun for half hour daily she could not promise to spin two thousand yards monthly and she did not believe in the vicarious spinning as it did not fulfil the real object of the resolution. The door of the Congress was already open for those who believed in spinning; but she appealed to the Congress in the coming year, to open it wider still. She loved India and regarded India as her Motherland and would try to serve it as she had always done her best to serve it in the past. The appeal was made with her usual eloquence and Gandhiji in reply said that Mrs. Besant did not expect an immediate reply from him, but she had thought it her duty to make the speech as she did not wish her silence to be construed into meaning that she agreed with the resolution passed yesterday. He promised to give to all that she had said, the attention of the Congress as it deserved and he hoped that it would soon be possible for all parties to join the Congress to win Swaraj for India.

AKALI RESOLUTION.

Mr. T. Prakasam of Madras moved the Akali resolution. In a lengthy speech and he recounted the sufferings of the Akalis at the hands of the Government and said the Nabha authorities were needlessly prosecuting the Akalis and were not allowing them their legitimate rights.

Sardar Mangalsingh seconding spoke of the Nankana tragedy and the prosecution by officials of the Akalis, who wanted to place their religion on firmer basis. In the prisons of Nabha more than 101 men had died through privations. He asked them to support liberally the "Rupee Fund" he had started. The resolution was passed unanimously.

GENERAL SECRETARIES.

After some other resolutions were passed Pt. Jawaharlal, Mr. Sheob Quoreishi and Mr. Bharucha were appointed Secretaries for the ensuing year. The Mahatma said he knew Mr. Quoreishi since 1913 and he wanted only such men as Secretaries, who believed in his programme and carry it out religiously. He had been asked to take a Swarajist as one of the Secretaries and he was quite willing to do that if he could find a Swarajist who believed in the Charkha as much as he did. About Mr. Bharucha many people called him a "pagal", because he hawked Khadi about. But, said Gandhiji, he himself was a "pagal." Mr. Bharucha had sold Khadi to Lala Harkishenlal and Mian Fazli Husen and he never felt insulted even when people spoke against, provided they purchased Khadi. He wanted such a man as his Secretary. The Congress agreed to this proposal.

Gandhiji winding up the proceedings said, he had received the greatest considerations from the Congress and the Subjects Committee, who had responded to every request of his. He himself was as impatient as any of them. As they all wanted to march towards Swaraj, he asked them to put forward all the generosity and kindness they had shown him in giving effect to the resolution which they had passed. He asked the No-Changers and the Swarajists to love each other. He then thanked the volunteers and members of the Reception Committee. Pt. Nehru then proposed a vote of thanks, which the Congress passed with acclamation. The Congress session thus ended.

KOHAT TRAGEDY.

WHITEWASHING REPORT CONDEMNED

SYMPATHY FOR INDIANS OVERSEAS.

MRS. NAIDU'S STIRRING APPEAL.

CONGRESS DISSOLVED: CONCLUDING SCENES.

DETAILED REPORT.

(Associated Press.)

BELGAUM, Dec. 27.

The Congress reassembled to-day punctually at 11 a.m. Mahatma Gandhi hoped they would be able to conclude the session to-day. He said they forgot yesterday to include the name of late Mr. G. M. Bhurgri in the condolence resolution. Gandhiji paid tribute to Mr. Bhurgri's services, especially his symethetic outlook on Hindu-Muslim questions. A condolence resolution was passed all standing. Resolutions on the agenda were then taken up one by one. Every resolution was translated in three language Hindi, Kanarese and English. Majority of them were passed without much discussion. A resolution from the Chair appreciated the work of Mrs. Naidu in South Africa and of Mr. Vaze and Mr. Chaturvedi in Kenya. The resolution was passed by all standing to show their respect to Mrs. Naidu.

REPRESSION IN BURMA CONDEMNED.

Mr. S. A. S. Tyabjee, a delegate from Burma moved a resolution sympathising with the Buurmans in the campaign of repression against them and deprecating the tendency among the Indian settlers in Burma to claim communal representation, as this separatist tendency was bad in principal. Mr. Tayabjee traced the political history of Burma. He said it would not be in the interest of the Burmans to claim separation from India, became Burma might then be held by the British as a Crown Colony like Ceylon. He said since the Governorship of Sir Harcourt Butler repression had been growing from bad to worse. Mr. Madanjit from Burma seconded the motion and strongly supported the policy of the Uttama's party of Non-co-operation. He condemned the capitation tax and narrated how the headmen of the villages oppressed. The poor cultivators who could not afford to pay the tax. He said a majority of the Indians in Burma did not want communal representation and they could secure their eight seats without such reservation.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, Madras Swarajist, supported the resolution. Communal representation only meant repretuation of bureaucratic rule. therefore, they must oppose the extension of this principle.

The resolution was passed.

KOHAT TRAGEDY.

Pundit Motilal Nehru moved a resolution about Kohat and Gulbarga in the form passed by the Subjects Committee. It condemns the failure of the local authorities to protect the life and property. It advises the Hindu refugees not to return to Kohat until advised by Hindu and Muslim leaders after proper enquiry and until they were assured protection by the Mussalmans of Kohat. He said the resolution did not support either the Hindu or Muslim view. The Kohat tragedy had shown that the forces of Government, either military or police, were intended not to protect the citizens, but simply to perpetuate their rule by force. The hole and corner enquiry by the Special Magistrate had been thoroughly inadequate and insufficient and based on materials as to which public had not been taken into confidence. While Kohat was one tragedy, there was another tragedy in Bengal by the promulgation of the Ordinance in Bengal where Government feared from the consequences of the activities of anarchical societies. There also there was no enquiry and all and sundry who might or might not have anything to do with anarchical crimes were arrested and confined in jails. According to a correspondent of an English edited newspapers who visited Kohat, that town looked as if it had been bombarded by an alien enemy. This was not the time to apprortion blame on the parties concerned for the tragedy, but the resolution was a non-controversial one and took its stand on such facts as were known and asked for an open enquiry either by a board appointed by the Unity Conference or by a similarly constituted public and representative body. The principle underlying the resolution was they should not accept anything which emanated either from one part or another or from Government which posed as the arbitrator of the people's destinies. The resolution by saying that the Hindus should not return unless Kohat Muslims came and took them on honourable terms established the principle that British bayonets were not meant to protect the citizens, but perpetuate the Government of force on the people.

M SHAUKAT ALI'S MOVING SPEECH.

Maulana Shaukat Ali said when he went to Rawalpindi he telegraphed to some Muslim leaders of Kohat once at Kohat and again at Peshawar to meet him. On both the occasions he received replies that they could not come. To-day he had received a letter from Kohat which showed that his telegrams were not even delivered to the persons to whom they were addressed and that somebody else had replied in their name. The letter was dated 21st December and said that though the Muslims appointed their own Working Committee Government put its own nominee at its head who was not acceptable to the Muslims. Now that an agreement had not been reached, Muslims, Hindus and Sikhs were being arrested. 80 had already been arrested and it was rumoured that 1,500 would be arrested in all. The letter suggests that Hindu and Muslim leaders should at once come to Rawalpindi to arrange a settlement. Maulana Shaukat Ali said as a Muslim he felt ashamed about Kohat and still more ashamed about Gulbarga. He was told on reliable authority that the Nizam considered that his officers in Gulbarga had disfigured his name and the name of his family.

At this stage Dr. Annie Besant, Mr. J. Dwarkadas and some other Theosophists arrived. Mahatma Gandhi stood and the whole audience stood to receive Dr. Besant admist cries of "Gandhi ki jai. Mr. Polak also arrived a little later.

LALAJI'S APPEAL FOR SETTLEMENT.

Lala Lajpatrai said there were three versions of the tragedy Hindu, Muslim and Government. He did not want to challenge any, but would only state the facts accepted by all. The Kohat riot was an unique and unparalleled one in the history of British rule in India. It was of importance to all parts of India. Unless they had Hindu-Muslim unity there would not only be no peace, no khaddar and no swaraj for India but there would be no emancipation for Asia. As for the causes of the riots he unreservedly condemned the pamphlet and also the spirit of retaliation in which it was written. It was however admitted that long before the distribution of the pamphlets feelings between the Hindus and Mahomedans were strained. When an impartial enquiry was held as to why the change in the old traditional attitude of friendship between the Hindus and Mahomedans of Kohat had taken place Government would not come out entirely innocently about the part it had played in bringing about the change in the attitude which had resulted in the tragedy. He opined that but for the stupidity and communal negligence of the authorities the riots would not have occurred and proceeded to substantiate it by stating that while the Government resolution regretted that the Deputy Commissioner or any superior officer were not aware of the oath of divorce, the official reports showed that at 1 a.m. on the 9th the Police Superintendent was informed verbally about it by a head constable who was then asked to submit a written report. The constable submitted the written report at 6 a.m. This time he was asked to bring the names of those who took the oath. The Hindus having become aware of the oath had also telegraphed to the Deputy Commissioner. If the authorities failed on 9th they failed more palpably on the 10th. Moreover could it be that Government possessing an army of C. I. D's was unaware of the serious oath? The Government resolution had attempted to whitewash the failure of the local authorities. Continuing Lala Lajpatrai said he was also convinced that the Hindus could not live on the Frontier except through the good-will and friendship of the Muslims. He endorsed the plea of the letter read by Maulana Shaukat Ali for an urgent meeting at Rawalpindi to bring about a settlement. They would be living in fool's paradise if they did not realise the gravity of the Kohat issue.

Maulana Zafarali Khan of Lahore said the speech of Lala Lajpatrai had forced him to speak. He was told by an elderly Muslim of Kohat that they had not taken the alleged oath and the fact that the Mahomedans were not determined to take the law into their own hands was shown by their deputation to the Deputy Commissioner on the morning of the 9th. It was not till a Mahomedan boy was killed that the riot broke out. He deplored the results of the riots and endorsed the Lala's appeal for unity. As he was proceeding to state the Muslim view, Dr. Mahmud represented that he should not raise controversial issues even if other speaker had done it. Maulana Zafarali thereupon abstained from doing so. He controverted Maulana Shaukat Ali's

(Continued on next page.)

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety impossible with solid fuel. 19529

Numerous medical men and eminent oculists have testified to the excellent restful light given by incandescent gas burners; the light is soft and well distributed and does not cause damage to eye-sight like lights of high intrinsic brilliance. 18523

NO FOREIGN PROPAGANDA

SUBJECTS COMMITTEE'S TABOO.

CONGRESS AND LENIN.

ALL-INDIA COMMITTEE'S DECISION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BELGAUM, Dec. 27.

The Congress Subjects Committee concluded its deliberations late last night and disposed of all the resolutions which are to come up before the Congress to-day. They included one relating to the starting of foreign propaganda in England, America and other countries, a motion to capture local boards and municipalities by Congressman and the grant of relief to the widows of political prisoners and their dependents. All these three were fully discussed but on account of Mr. Gandhi's advice not to divide the house on these questions so soon after the acceptance of the pact it was decided to place them before the All-India Congress Committee for the final disposal.

Details of the proceedings of the Congress Subjects Committee show that although Mr. Das and Pt. Nehru and other Swarajists strongly appealed to their hearers to follow Mr. Gandhi and not divide the Congress over the Calcutta Pact they shortly after began to assert themselves in the Subjects Committee. Mr. Gandhi was compelled to appeal to the Swarajists not to create a split in the Congress so soon after the acceptance of the Pact

Mr. Satyamurthi, follower of Mr. Das, obtained substantial support to his proposition to start publicity bureau in England and America in order to counteract the mischievous activities of Britishers against the Indian Nationalist movement.

Mr. Gandhi feared that the campaign would hamper the khaddar work. But as the Swarajists appeared to be unyielding he requested a postponement of the question for one year which was agreed to.

Mr. Attul Sen, a Bengal delegate, urged to start a fund to provide relief for political sufferers and their families. He pointed out that hundreds of families in Bengal are starving and said that unless the Congress came to their rescue other organisations would capture these young men for their own sinister ends.

Mr. Gandhi in consultation with Mr. Das managed to get a postponement of the question till the Indian Congress Committee discussed the matter.

Mr. Jehangir Patel, a Bombay Swarajist, suggested that Congressmen should capture all the local bodies and Municipalities thereby secure for both the Swarajists and No-Changers to push the constructive khaddar work.

Mr. Gandhi feared that municipalities work might hamper khaddar work.

The Swarajists, however, pressed the motion but Mr. Gandhi succeeded in bringing about a postponement of the decision, promising that he himself would move in the All-India Congress Committee that wherever provincial organisations think it possible Congressmen should capture municipalities.

NO FOREIGN PROPAGANDA.

SUBJECTS COMMITTEE'S DECISION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BELGAUM, Dec. 28.

The Subjects Committee held last sitting a few minutes after the adjournment of the Congress. To begin with there was an informal discussion as to the election of general secretaries and treasurers. One suggestion was strongly pressed on Mahatma Gandhi name'y, that among the Secretaries there should be at least one Swarajist. Mahatma Gandhi agreed to this, provided he could get the name of some Swarajist who believed fully in the Khaddar programme. The matter has been allowed to lie over with a view to finding the proper person.

Mr. Perera from Ceylon, on behalf of the Buddhist Association addressed the Committee on the claim of the Budhist world for the possession of the Budha Gaya Temple. He made a moving appeal and a large majority of the Subjects Committee was in favour of the resolution being passed expressing sympathy of the Congress with the Buddhists in this matter and calling upon the Hindus to co-operate with them in their attempts to get possession of the Temple. But in view of the fact that the Committee had not full information at its disposal, it was agreed that the matter might be left to the All-India Congress Committee for investigation. It was also expected that the Hindu Maha Sabha would deal with the matter in a sympathetic manner.

FOREIGN PROPAGANDA.

Mr. Satyamurthi moved a resolution on foreign propaganda namely, that during 1925 the Congrss should organise a publicity bureau and campaign in Great Britain and America and that the Working Committee should carry out the same. Mahatma Gandhi expressed a desire that the matter might be allowed to lie over for a year but Mr. Satyamurthi felt himself unable to respond to this appeal and felt it his duty to move the resolution. Mr. Satyamurthi explained that the resolution only asked the Congress to carry out a definite resolution arrived at after the Non-Co-operation movement had been started. It had remained a dead-letter and he wanted to revive it. Moreover, there was now a well-organised and well-financed campaign carried on against India, the Swaraj Party and Mahatma Gandhi in Europe and America and it was up to the Congress to counter this propaganda. He wished he could believe that we were in such a position as to ignore the public opinion outside India, but he believed that it was the duty of Indians to get civilised international public opinion in their favour. Gandhiji being an international figure was an international asset. Moreover, one who knew the inner history of the Irish struggle for Freedom knew also that the pressure of American public opinion was a great helping factor. Year after year Egypt, Russia, Ireland and all other countries working for freedom were spending millions on foreign propaganda. He did not suggest that they should send deputations with petitions, but he suggested that the question of India should be internationalised. It it was with no desire to hamper Mahatma Gandhi's programme but with every desire to help it.

Mr. V. Ramadas seconded the resolution.

Gandhiji felt that the resolution was likely to hamper his work. But, he did not take part in the debate. Resolution was put to vote and, on a show of hands it was found that 55 voted for the resolution and 56 against it. A division was pressed. Gandhiji again appealed to Mr. Satyamurthi not to press the resolution in view of the sharp differences of opinion. Replying to Mr. Das, Mahatma Gandhi said that this work of organising foreign propaganda might well be taken up by the Swarajist Party under the pact approved by the Congress. On this assurance, Mr. Satyamurthi withdrew the resolution.

At this stage, it was pointed out that a number of non-members were present at the meeting. A recount was taken. Some more members had come in by this time. The result was 59 voted for the resolution and 65 against it. Under the constitution any resolution discussed in the Subjects Committee and approved of by at least one third of the members may be moved in the open Congress. Mr. Satyamurthi asked permission of Gandhiji to do so. But Gandhiji asked him to wait for one year to which Mr. Satyamurthi agreed.

LOCAL BODIES.

The next important resolution moved was by Mr. Jehangir Patel of Bombay advocating capture by Congressmen of all local bodies and municipalities in the country. The resolution evoked opposition of Pandit Jawanarial Nehru and K. Venkatappayya, Messrs. Satyamurthi S. Srinivasa Iyengar and Sidwa of Karachi strongly supported the resolution. The supporters pointed out that without the capture of the local boards and municipalities the Constructive Programme could not be really worked in the country. Moreover, this would give work to a number of Congressmen and thus enhance the prestige of the Congress in the country. It would provide a common platform for the Swarajists and No-Changers to work together. The resolution was put to vote and carried by 72 to 50.

It was settled that Mr. Satyamurthi was to move the resolution in the Congress and that Mr. L. Subba Rao was to second it. Gandhiji at this stage, again made an appeal to the House not to divide the Congress so soon after the Pact, but Mr. Satyamurthi replied that while he had given up his right to move his resolution on Foreign Propaganda in the open Congress which he was entitled to do in response to Mahatma Gandhi's appeal, it was up to Gandhiji to persuade the No-Changers not to press their opposition to the resolution but to allow it to go forward.

An informal convention took place on the dais between Mr. Das and Mahatma Gandhi on this resolution and ultimately it was agreed that the resolution might be withdrawn from the Subjects Committee but placed before the All-India Congress Committee to-morrow after the Congress and that Gandhiji would recommend a resolution on these lines:—"That this Congress considers it desirable that wherever a Provincial Congress Committee think it possible Congressmen should capture all local boards and municipalities." Pandit Jwaharlal Nehru (Chairman of the Allahabad Municipality) during the discussion ed out that from his personnal experience he felt that there was no use in Congress candidates getting into Municipalities for they were bound by so many restrictions which hampered their initiative.

RELIEF OF POLITICAL SUFFERERS.

The last resolution was by Babu Attul Sen of Calcutta recommending the starting of a fund for relief of political sufferers and their families. He pointed out that these political sufferers deserved the fullest sympathy of the Congress. Hundreds of families in Bengal were starving and unless the Congress went to their help the chances were that these young men might be got hold of by other organisations working for their own sinister ends and their lives wrecked. The motion was seconded by another Bengali delegate. Again Gandhiji conferred with Mr. Das and it was agreed that the matter might be left to be dealt with by the All-India Congress Committee. The other resolutions were, by agreement, adjourned for being considered by the All-India Congress Committee.

The Subjects Committee was then dissolved.

RESOLUTIONS ABOUT LENIN.

A. I. CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S DECISION.

(Associated Press Special.)

BELGAUM, Dec. 28.

The All-India Congress Committee held nearly four hours' discussion on several important resolutions brought forward by the unofficial members.

TRIBUTE TO LENIN.

The first motion was by Mr. Jehangir Patel relating to the death of Lenin. Several members including Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar asked if Lenin was dead. Mr. Jehangir Patel replied, "Lenin is as dead as you are alive. He died on the 21st January, 1924 after the Cocanada Sessions and that is why I am asking the Congress Committee at least to pass this resolution as the Congress Session itself has concluded." Continuing, Mr. Patel said that although he gave notice of his resolution, he was prepared to father the proposition which Mr. Atul Sen had tabled namely, "This Congress Committee expresses deep sense of sorrow at the death of Lenin a friend of the working classes and sympathises with the Russian people in their great loss and also authorises the President of the Congress (Mahatma Gandhi) to convey this resolution to the President of the Russian Soviet Republic."

Mahatma Gandhi on hearing the last clause of the resolution cried, "oh, oh!" and asked "If the President is unwilling to convey the resolution?"

Mr. Patel retorted: "You are bound by our vote as we are bound by your rulings. (Laughter).

Mr. Jehangir Patel in moving the resolution said that although they might not agree with the methods of Lenin they must understand the force behind Lenin's ideals, ideals which impelled him to fight the Czarist Government for the amelioration of the working classes and peasants. We in the Congress were passing resolutions on Charka because we wanted economic freedom and salvation of India. Similarly, Lenin was fighting for freedom and emancipation of the working classes in Russia. Lenin had fought not only against Czarist Imperialism, but also the capitalism of Russia. "We may not agree with his methods to-day, we may agree with them some day. If not in the near future probably at some distant date. But, if we understand and are convinced that the man was absolutely impersonal and that there was nothing personal for the actions which he did towards securing the amelioration of the working classes then I ask you to accept the resolution."

Babu Atul Sen seconded the resolution.

WHY NOT MR. MONTAGU?

Mr. Khare opposed the resolution and warned the House against committing the Congress to a proposition, the ultimate effects of which it did not fully realise. Two days ago there was a resolution relating to the death of Mr. Montagu, a person who had done so much for India and that was not brought forward for discussion. But now was brought forward a resolution over the death of one who was not directly concerned with India. "Why not let charity begin nearer home instead of allowing it to travel as far as Russia?" Asked Mr Khare, who said he could not approve of Lenin's methods. From the point of view of the Indian National Congress, this resolution was not very desirable.

Mr. Sidwa supported Mr. Khare and said, "If you are going to pass these resolutions then allow me to move a resolution over the death of Mr. Montagu."

GANDHIJI EXPLAINS.

Mahatma Gandhi: If I had the power to bring myself to believe that I would be within your constitution in overruling this resolution I would not take a second to do so. Do not for one moment run away with the idea that I prohibited you from moving the resolution about Mr. Montagu's death. I think I said what was running in my mind in that connection and what prevented me from even mentioning Mr. Montagu's name in my address. As to this resolution, I think the Committee would be going entirely out of its beat in passing it. The Russian people will not be particularly thankful to you for sending this resolution after all these months. It will be an All-India Congress Committee's resolution and not a Congress resolution. It is, in my opinion, undignified to pass this resolution.

RESOLUTION LOST.

The resolution was put to vote and lost 63 voting against and 54 for it. Among those who voted for it were Messrs. Vithalbhai Patel, M.L.A., Sardar Mangal Singh, Babu Shiva Prasad Gupta and Moulvi Zafar Ali Khan. Those who voted against included the Ali Brothers, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Lala Lajpat Rai and Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar.

CONGRESS AND LOCAL BODIES.

After the resolution over Lenin's death had been lost there was a good deal of discussion over the proposition that Congressmen should capture the municipalities and local boards. It will be remembered that this was the subject of a lively discussion on Friday in the Subjects Committee and that further discussion thereon was postponed till Mahatma Gandhi, in consultation with all concerned brought forward a motion which would satisfy all parties concerned, the Swarajists and no-Changers. Mahatma Gandhi accordingly moved that in the opinion of the All-India Congress Committee Congressmen wherever Provincial Congress Committees deem desirable should seek election to municipalities, local boards etcetera provided no Congressmen should seek election independently of the Provincial Congress Committee concerned and that in no case should there be rival candidates.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar expressed his dissatisfaction with the resolution of Gandhiji and moved his own amendment which after having been seconded by Mr. Aney M.L.A. was adopted. The amended resolution was that in the opinion of this committee it is desirable that Congressmen should offer themselves for election to local bodies wherever it is likely to further the programme of the Congress.

POLITICAL SUFFERING.

Babu Atul Sen then moved his resolution for the Political Sufferers Fund which should be earmarked for helping the families of *bona fide* dependents during the period the sufferers remain deprived of freedom and also for helping the sufferers by adequate funds and that the fund be controlled and disbursed by the All-India Congress Committee on the recommendation of the Provincial Congress Committee under whose jurisdiction the sufferer was or is a resident. Before Mr. Sen moved the resolution Gandhiji requested him to withdraw it as there was no necessity for earmarking a fund for this purpose when the Provincial Congress Committees which enjoyed full autonomy had every right and power to help the sufferers. Mr. Sen however, refused to withdraw and said "Sir, I hold brief for some who are really suffering. Please don't treat the political sufferers as untouchables. They have sacrificed a lot for the cause of the country. If you are to lead there must be some to follow and there must be incentive to work."

Gandhiji: No arguments at this stage, please. I will again request you to withdraw the resolution. If you have got proofs that your Provincial Congress Committee does not do its duty, then it will be time to bring forward such a resolution and not until then.

Mr. Atul Sen: I am sorry I cannot withdraw. If you don't pass this resolution there are organisations which might be let loose.

Mr. Mazumdar supported the resolution. The resolution was put to vote and after a show of hands was declared carried, 59 voting for and 51 against it.

Mr. Shankarlal Banker and Mr. N. C. Kelkar pressed for a recount, which being done however resulted in 70 voting for and 173 voting against.

Mahatma Gandhi declared the resolution lost. Mr. Atul Sen and others complained that at the second counting there were persons who voted against the resolution and who on the former occasion had voted for it.

Mahatma Gandhi said he could not help it and the resolution was therefore lost.

SYMPATHY WITH EGYPTIANS.

On the motion of Babu Sheoprashad Gupta a resolution tendering sympathy to the Egyptians in their troubles and hoping that they would bear their sorrows bravely and rise superior to the terrorism now set up in their land was passed.

ALLEGED DESECRATION OF A SHRINE.

Mr. Zafar Ali (Punjab) then moved that in view of the combined protest of the Punjab Muslim press against the deplorable desecration of the shrine of Shah Hamdasan at Kashmir by a section of Srinagar Hindus a commission of enquiry be appointed to make full investigation and submit report. This resolution evoked good deal of opposition from a large number of Hindus. Mr. Zafar Ali Khan admitted that he had not visited Kashmir, but he confined himself to the reports which he had read in Muslim press in the Punjab and which were unanimous on certain points. He did not want to prejudice the findings of the Commission by any statements connected with the alleged incident.

Dr. Moonje seconded the resolution.

A Punjabi Hindu asked whether it was right on the part of the Congress to enquire into an affair which had occurred in an Indian State.

Gandhiji:—Most certainly.

Mr. Khare opposed the resolution as having been brought forward more on account of pique of the mover than out of any real conviction.

Lala Duni Chand reminded what happened to Mr. C. R. Das when he wanted to visit Kashmir for reasons of health and feared that Kashmir authorities would refuse permission to a Committee to enter their territory.

Gandhiji:—Mr. Das was refused permission because he could not give a certain undertaking. I would have given any number of undertakings if I wanted to go. If Kashmir authorities refuse permission to the Congress Committee, then we shall see what should be done.

Several Hindu members expressed their intention of moving amendments. There were quite a number of them suggested from all sides of the House. Thereupon, Gandhiji took up some suggestions and framed the resolution in the following terms, and it was accepted:—

"In view of the allegations of the Punjab Muslim press against the desecration of the shrine of Shah Hamdasan, the universally venerated saint of Kashmir, said to have been committed by a section of Srinagar Hindus and similar allegations by the Hindu press in respect of the Hindu shrines in Kashmir, the All-India Congress Committee instructs the Working Committee to enquire into such allegations and report to the All-India Congress Committee at an early date."

SECTARIAN POISON.

The last resolution moved was by Lala Duni Chand that as the simultaneous existence of communal, political and semi-political organizations such as the All-India Muslim League, Sikh League, Khilafat Conference, Hindu Sabha and their subordinate organizations has diverted the activities of the people of India into wrong channels and brought into existence forces antagonistic to the growth and development of truly national feeling, the Congress calls upon the people of India not to recognise or support any such organizations in so far as their political aspects are concerned and devote all their energies towards strengthening the Congress.

Lala Duni Chand said the sectarian and communal organizations have created poisonous atmosphere and compelled even ardent Indian Nationalists to express opinions like those delivered by Dr. Kitchlew as President of the Khilafat Conference.

Mr. Mahomed Ali suggested postponement of the discussion to the next meeting of the All-India Congress Committee, when there could be better attendance and members would be more fresh. He considered the resolution defectively worded and the speech of Lala Duni Chand as being even more defectively delivered.

But Gandhiji took the vote and the resolution was declared lost.

CAWNPORE—VENUE OF NEXT CONGRESS.

Before adjourning *sine die* the Committee decided that the next session of the Congress should meet at Cawnpore, thereby turning down the original proposal of Gandhiji and others that the venue should be decided after ascertaining which province out of those who had sent in invitations had done best in spinning and the Khaddar programme.

DOUBLE QUICK MARCH TO SWARAJ.

(Continued from page 9.)

remark about the Nizam. The speaker assured the Nizam did his best after the Gulbarga riots.

Mahatma Gandhi said so far as the necessity for going to Rawalpindi was concerned he would do everything in his power to bring about a settlement, but whether it would be achieved or not he could not say.

The resolution was, thereupon put and passed without opposition.

REMOVAL OF UNTOUCHABILITY.

The next resolution related to untouchability. It appealed to the Hindu members of the Congress organisations to make greater effort in the cause and devote greater attention to the amelioration of the lot of the Depressed Classes and make provisions for meeting their wants in respect of wells, places of worship and facilities for education. The resolution further congratulated the Vaikom Satyagrahis on their non-violence and caurage and appealed to the enlightened Travancore State to recognise the justice of the Satyagrahis' claim.

Mr. L. B. Bhoptakar asked the Hindu audience to be sympathetic not only to Mahomedans, but also to brethren of their own community who were being tyrannised silently and indirectly. Khaddar propaganda might be good, but removal of untouchability would be much better. Several delegates from different provinces spoke in various languages supporting the resolution. They included three Shastris who quoted from the Ramayana and other authorities to prove the sin of untouchability. Kavikanta Ganpathi Sastri addressed the Congress in classical Sanskrit. Pandit Madan Malaviya was also called upon by Mahatma Gandhi to speak, but he was not present in the pandal.

The resolution was eventually carried.

SYMPATHY FOR INDIANS OVERSEAS.

The resolution about Indians overseas was moved by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. It recorded the opinion that the Indian and Imperial Governments have failed to protect the interest of the settlers which they have repeatedly declared to be their trust. The Congress while tendering sympathy to the settlers in their troubles regretted its inability to render effective assistance till India's attainment of Swaraj. The resolution noted with profound dissatisfaction the sanction given by the Governor-General of South Africa to the Natal Ordinance depriving Indians domiciled there of municipal franchise which they long enjoyed. The Congress regarded this deprivation of franchise as not only manifestly unjust, but also a breach of the 1914 agreement between the Union Government and Indian community and the past declarations of the Natal Government. The Kenya settlement was described as nothing short of deprivation of natural and just rights of the Indian settlers in Kenya.

MRS. NAIDU'S STIRRING APPEAL.

Mrs. Naidu considered the resolution as too little coloured with the blood of suffering to which Indians in South and East Africa were undergoing. Before she even reached South Africa proper a press interviewer asked her; "What can you do to your coolies? Don't you know General Smuts is a strong man?" She replied: "I am a strong woman with the whole weight of Indian public opinion behind me". It was the message of the Indian nation which she carried to the people there. The message of moral help that brought courage to the hearts of the Indians in South Africa and in Kenya. She condemned the action of the Natal Government for giving sanction to the Ordinance which deprived the people of Municipal franchise as a betrayal of the agreement between Gandhi and Smuts. Betrayal of those human and inalienable human rights. Indians had as much rights to this franchise as any White Colonial. In the face of this betrayal of agreement the Indian Government should not be academic in their pity and compassion, but must effectively protect the interests of Indians abroad. Ever since her return she had been pressing for a Round Table Conference and she had suggested the same to Generals Hartzof and Smuts, but Indians here had not taken up the suggestion of their own ambassador. Were they going merely to pass resolutions of helpless and cheap sympathy and say all the troubles of their compatriots abroad were due to the race prejudice of the Colonial Whites? It must not be forgotten that economic pressure was partly the cause of the acute racial feeling. In Kenya, however, it was not economic pressure but the greed of White settlers who wanted to create a black army against the peoples of Asia. On this question also India had been neglecting her duty. Contenting herself only with agitations on platforms. Whereas it was Kenya, South Africa, Malaya or Fiji the economic problem was there and moreover, there was integration because Indians overseas had no leader. When Mahatma Gandhi left Souuth Africa he left a leaderless people and they had been so far the last ten years. "If we are helpless to a large extent without Swaraj to help our brethren, can we not at least say no more of emigration of labour and feed our own people and Mahatma Gandhi has given a mantra whereby there shall be no famine in this land? Shall we not say we shall not send cooks and coolies, but educated men and women who will uplift the status of our country? General Smuts said that these people have formed an Asiatic menace and they must therefore be repatriated. I told him that our men will not be repatriated unless his men went back to his own country. In passing this resolution I ask you to make it possible so that having won Swaraj by the strength of united action we shall dare to lay down the law to the Governments of the Colonies and tell them "If you will touch even the hair of my brother you will do so at your own risk".

Mr. Shanmukam Chettiar, M. L. A., seconded the resolution. He said the differentiation against Indians was not so much based on economic grounds as on grounds of racial arrogance and pride. He bitterly complained against the indifference of the British and Indian Governments in the matter. He agreed that they could not effectively protect the Indians abroad until Swaraj was established in India and hoped that the moral struggle that was now being led by Mahatma Gandhi would secure Swaraj.

The resolution was put and carried.

Mahatma Gandhi announced that Dr. Besant wanted to make clear her attitude on the resolution they passed yesterday. He congratulated the illustrious lady on having graced the session. Whether she and her devoted followers would see their way to remain in the Congress he did not know, but they could count upon her sympathy and moral support in their struggle.

DR. BESANT EXPLAINS HER POSITION.

Dr. Besant said by the resolution they passed yesterday the Congress had not opened the doors wide enough to allow all parties working for Swaraj to join the Congress. She did not belong to the Liberal Party, but that Party contained men who loved India as truly as one in the Congress and would do honour to India in any country in the world. As for the spinning franchise she was spinning half an hour every morning, but she could not spin as much as 2,000 yards which had been laid down in the resolution and she did not believe in buying yarn spun by others. This year they had passed their resolution, but she appealed to them to change the spinning requirement next year and not make it an essential condition. This was not an unfair plea. The door she admitted had been partly opened, but it was not wide enough. She asked why should the Congress allow only the Swaraj Party to speak in its name in the Councils. She advocated that as before the Congress should be enriched by the membership of all political organisations. She particularly stood for freedom of speech. When the scheme of Swaraj was drafted for presentation to Parliament for embodiment in a Bill she did not want any one to say that it had not the approval of the Congress which was India's national institution. She asked how could the Congress be national so long as other parties were kept out and only the Swarajists were allowed to speak in the Councils of the nation in name of the Congress? She wanted all sticks (parties) to be bundled by the string of the Congress so that no one could break them.

Mahatma Gandhi said Dr. Besant had spoken from a sense of duty, because she did not want her silence to be understood as endorsing the Congress resolution. He gave her assurance in the name of the Congress that her remarks would receive the respectful attention and that no stone would be left unturned to open wide the doors of the Congress in so far as it was humanly possible for the entrance of everybody and every party whose aim was the attainment of Swaraj. He repeated his request that whether she and other parties were able to join the Congress or not the Congress would always be able to secure her and other parties' sympathy and support in anything which commended itself to their attention.

AKALIS CONGRATULATED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The following resolution about the Akalis was moved by Mr. Prakasam seconded by Sardar Mangal Singh and passed by the Congress:—

"The Congress congratulates Akalis on their patient endurance and courage with which they are carrying on their struggle for Gurdwara Reform and hopes that these qualities of theirs will withstand and survive insiduous attempts now being made by the Punjab Government to crush the spirit of the brave Akalis. The Congress views with horror and indignation the report of over one hundred deaths among Akali prisoners in Nabha jail and expresses the strongest disapproval of the refusal of the Nabha authorities to permit the Akali Representative Enquiry Committee appointed by the Congress Working Committee to visit the jail. The Congress opines that the phenomenal mortality among the prisoners is a proof of inhuman conduct of the authorities towards the prisoners. The Congress tenders respectful sympathy to the bereaved families."

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

Resolutions regarding National Education, Paid National Service and Reduction of Delegates Fee from Rs. 10 to Re. 1, were finally put from the Chair. The last named resolution was greeted by the delegates with applause. Gandhiji said, he hoped the delegates would send him the balance of Rs. 9, so that he might forward to Pundit Motilal for the Swaraj Party Funds (laughter).

Resolutions against the Opium Revenue and appointing Mr. Jawharlal Nehru, Sheoi Qureshi and Mr. Bharucha as General Secretaries for the next year were moved and passed. Gandhiji said he wanted a Swarajist General Secretary, who had full faith in khaddar programme and could devote the whole time for work. As the difficulty had arisen in the selection he had selected Mr. Bharuch and Mr. Qureshi, who he believed would give their time to carry khaddar programme. He added that Mr. Bharucha had sold khaddar to Lala Harkishanlal worth Rs. 700 and had also approached Miian Fazli Hussain to sell him khaddar. Treasurers were reappointed.

VENUE OF NEXT CONGRESS.

The All-India Congress Committee has been authoritised to settle the venue of the Congress for next year, the criterion for selection of the province being the ability to produce the largest quantity of khaddar and the spread of khaddar programme.

Results of the All-India Spinning Competition held here two days ago were announced, the first successful candidate having turned out seven hundred and sixty-five yards.

ORGANISING THE HINDUS

NEED OF A PROSELYTIZING MISSION.

NEW ORIENTATION OF MAHASABHA.

COMMITTEE TO FORMULATE DEMANDS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BELGAUM, Dec. 27.

Presiding over the special session of the Hindu Mahasabha which was attended by leading Hindu and Muslim leaders Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya explained the justification for the creation of the Mahasabha. It was not hostile either to any national or communal organisation but would supplement the work of others and promote the aims of the National Congress. The sabha would primarily concern itself to promote the Hindu religion and culture, to introduce sound and healthy changes in the social system and to promote swadeshi. Due to the proselytizing activities of the Muslims and the Christians the organisation of a Hindu mission had become necessary. Moreover the Hindu opinion on the question of representation in the Councils and the services had to be focussed and voiced in any discussion which might be held on the subject. Personally he disliked communal representation and did not want a national Government if the communal outlook was to dominate the administration. He, however, believed that the present communal fever would soon subside.

The Special Session of the Hindu Mahasabha opened this evening in the Congress Pandal under the presidency of Pandit Madadn Mohan Malaviya. The address of the President referred to the necessity of organising a Hindu Proselytizing Mission and of focussing the Hindu opinion on the question of representation in the Council and the Services. He also touched on the question of untouchability and non-Brahmin movement. The attendance was very large and included Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. C. R. Das Lala Lajpatrai, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Dr. Mahmud, Maulana Mohamed Ali, Pt. Motilal Nehru, Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Mr. Hasrat Mohani, Swami Shraddhanand, Dr. Moonji and Moulana, Abul Kalam Azad.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH

Rao J. Gangadhar Khote, Chairman, Reception Committee said the Special Session had been called to consider the position of the Hindu Society, both politically and socially at this critical juncture. The recent Hindu-Muslim riots and conversation of untouchables into other religions had proved the weakness of the Hindus and the Hindu Society. To remove these grave shortcomings the Mahasabha had been organised.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Pundit Malaviya in delivering his predential address pleaded justification for the creation of the Sabha and explained its scope. He said the Mahasabha came into existence only a few years ago. There were some, who considered it a departure from the right path and thought that as a communal organisation and was likely to clash with the National organisation, the Congress. Pundit Malaviya dispelled that suspicion. It would be a shame if any Hindu opposed the National Congress. Their object was to supplement and to strengthen the Congress. The necessity for organising the Mahasabha had arisen, because the Congress being a political body could not deal with the questions, which affected the various communities in social and other non-political spheres. In this country they had more than one culture. Muslims cherished their own culture. Hindus must cherish their own and preserve it and spread it. The political problems were ephemeral. They come and go. Similarly empires were built up and disappeared. But culture of a people, their social institutions, their literature and art were of durable value and must be preserved. He wished with all his heart that Hindus and Muslims studied each other's culture to appreciate each other better. (appluse). Hindus must preserve and popularise their culture as Muslims were doing. On this platform had met Hindus, Sikhs and Budhists, who had inherited a common culture. Where he asked, could they find a common platform to unite all these factors in Hindu society except on the platform of the Mahasabha?

HINDU-MUSLIMS RIOTS.

Referring to the recent Hindu-Muslim riots Pundit Malaviya said, he was convinced that but for the weakness and cowardice of Hindus, some of them could have been averted. As these disturbances had created a situation of national importance, it was therefore a national necessity that the weakness of the Hindus, which had brought some disturbances about should be removed. What were the causes which brought about that weakness? Firstly the Hindus had forgotten the tenets of their religions. Secondly they were physically weak. This was due mainly to the deterioration in the system of marriages. Nowhere in the world was marriage placed on higher basis than in India, where no one could marry before 25. Now they found child widows. This state of affairs must disappear as it had weakened the community physically.

To remove such social evils where could they find better plattorm than at the Mahasabha? Then again there was the dispute about the possession of the Budh Gaya temple. A Budhist friend had come from Ceylon to attend their meeting. The question of management of the temple was for decision between them and the Budhists, and where was a more competent body than the Mahasabha to deal with such questions and settle them amicably?

NON-BRAHMIN SPLIT.

Then there were questions about Non-Brahmins and untouchability. Unfortunately by the introduction of the Montagu Cnelmsford Reforms there had occurred divisions and groups, where no one suspected they would occur. Both Brahmins and Non-Brahmins were inheritors of the common culture. They should have lived like brothers. Brahmins should value ability and skill whereever it was found. Indeed the Brahmins' reverence and worship of Rama, Krishna and Budha who were not Brahmins showed that Brahmins did not hesitate to worship ability, wherever it was found. He was sorry that for a few loaves and fishes of offices and even a few ministerships, which were trifles before the question of unity among the Hindus, the split had occurred. They should rejoice in each other's happiness and strength and there was no occasion for quarrel unless a man's vision was prevented, vitiated and diseased. Was not Mahatma Gandhi a Non-Brahmin and was it not that no man had roused greater homage of the country than Gandhiji (applause)? He appealed to his Brahmin and Non-Brahmin friends to remove the misunderstanding and what better platform was there than was offered by the Mahasabha.

SO-CALLED UNTOUCHABLES.

As for the position of untouchables he thanked Mahatma Gandhi for the great impetus he had given to the movement. The speaker said leaving aside the political side of swelling their census figure, they owed a duty to their brethren, untouchables who were common inheritors of their civilization and culture and were part of the Hindu society. The Mahasabha had voted in favour of their admission to schools, permission to them to draw water from public wells, and to have *darshan* at temples. But as the Mahasabha believed in non-violence and to kill the sentiments and prejudices by love and not force, it had also laid down that, where this was not possible at present, new institutions, wells and temples be built for untouchables.

A HINDU MISSION.

Continuing Pundit Malaviya said for centuries Muhamedans had been converting Hindus and the majority of Muslims of India were converts. Numerous Christian Missions were also carrying on the campaign of proselytisation. Hindu Shastras had also enjoined on them to spread their knowledge among others. But this duty they had hitherto neglected and only his Arya Samaj brethren had done something in this direction. Therefore the question of having a Hindu Mission for proselytazation had become of very pressing necessity in the situation created in this country by the activities of Muslims and Christian missions.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION.

There was another aspect of the problem, which had assumed importance .The Muslim League was putting forward a demand on behalf of the Muslims in the matter of communal representation in all elected bodies and the Services. The speaker recalled that in 1906 Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah presiding over the League had indicated that the communal representation would be required only for a very short time. The Lucknow Pact was later on concluded. He was entirely opposed to communal representation in the national interests. But they could not give it up until the Muhamedans voluntarily agreed to its abandonment. He was grieved to find the communal feelings intensified by this representation.

"I consider that National Government and communal administration are impossible. They cannot exist together if communalizm dominates the affairs of the country to the extent to which it is dominating in the affairs of this land. I feel, upon all consideration, that it would be wrong to the country to have a full system of National Government, established in India. I do not believe that communalism and notionalism can co-exist. One must disappear before the other comes in".

Continuing Pundit Malaviya said now that the question of communal representation was being raised by the Muslims the Hindu Mahasabha's work lay in focussing the Hindu opinion on this question and to voice it when any body undertook to discuss the question with a view to reconcile the interests of both the communities. Concluding Pundit Malaviya put in a strong plea for the unity and asked all Hindus and Muhamedans to become nationalists to the core.

POLITICAL ORIENTATION.

COMMITTEE TO FORMULATE DEMANDS.

BELGAUM, Dec. 28.

An important resolution giving political orientation to the Hindu Mahasabha for the first time was passed when the Hindu Mahasabha reassembled to-day. The resolution which was moved by Mr. Satyamurty appointed a committee to ascertain and formulate Hindu opinion on the subject of Hindu-Muslim problems in their relation to the question of further constitutional reforms. Lala Lajpat Rai is the chairman of the Committee and three Hindu representatives from every province have been selected to form it. They include Raja Sir Rampal Singh, Mr. Chintamani, Raja Rajundranath, Mr. Dwarkanath, Babu Rajendra Parshad, Dr. Moonji, Mr. Kelker Mr. Jayakar, Mr. T. Prakasam., Mr. Satyamurty, Mr. C. R. Reddy, Mr. Karandikar, Rai Yotendranath Choudhuri and Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram. Total membership is 23.

Mr. Satyamurti explaining the scope of the resolution said it was for the first time giving a distinct political orientation to the activities of the Hindu Mahasabha, which would not only be confined to the social and religious uplipt of the Hindus, but would also focuss and express Hindu opinion on political problems. In fact at the present stage of the political evolution of the country the best contribution the Hindus could make to the commonweal was by organising themselves politically, openly and deliberately. To-day the fact was that the Hindus though the strongest in numbers and inheritors of a great civilization and doing everything which make for culture were the weakest and disorganised. He believed after his enquiries in Malabar that the Moplah rebellion was largely due to Hindu cowardice and that despite all the resolutions. Hindu-Muslim unity would not be achieved unless Hindus organised, reclaimed the untouchables and all stood shoulder to shoulder. (applause.) The distressing fight between non-Brahmins and Brahmins for loaves and fishes would stop if Hinduism was revived and all knew that they had equal rights as Hindus. Some said that the organisation of the Mahasabha was creating distrust among Muslims; there was no ground for this suspicion. On the other hand the Hindu Mahasabha would set an example that communalism could be reconciled with nationalism. We shall be showing how we can produce nationalism out of our communalism. We shall be showing to various organisation in India how to subordinate communalism to the higher, nobler and more inspiring ideal of Nationalism. There was the question of communal representation. It was an evilday for India when they agreed to this from representation. The Lucknow Pact was an unfortunate blunder. It sowed the seed which had now resulted in all Muslims non-Brahmins, Depressed Classes and other communities demanding separate representation. All wanted to promote the interests of their communities but none cared for the nation. Of course, they could not give it up until the Muslims agreed. It was thought by its framers that the Lucknow Pact was the last word on the subject. Now the demand was put forward for its revision. He was glad to find Dr. Kitchlew, as President of the Khilafat Conference, had favoured mixed electorate which would remove greater part of the evil of to-day. The Mahasabha must formulate the Hindu demand in the matter of representation and the proposed committee would tour all over India and report. The Congress did not express views of the Hindus as it could not express those of Muslims. The recent occurrences had roused communal feeling of Hindus and unless the leaders led it in the right direction there was danger of the Mahasabha falling into reactionary hands who might stand in the national progress.

Mr. Savarkar and one more spoke. The resolution was then passed.

THE INDEPENDENCE OF NEPAL.

The next resolution moved from the chair expressed deep satisfaction on the recognition of Independance of Nepal by the British Government. The Conference also congratulated the Maharaja of Nepal for his wholesome decision to completely abolish the system of slavery in his kingdom. The President was authorised to send the resolution to the Prime Minister of Nepal.

Pandit Malaviya said Nepal was the only independent Hindu State in the world and they should, therefore rejoice at it.

The resolution was carried.

KOHAT RIOTS.

Mr. T. Prakasam moved a long resolution about Kohat. It expressed grief at the loss sustained by Hindus and Muslims in life and property, the burning of about 470 houses and shops, dissecration or destruction of many temples and Gurdwaras which compelled the entire Hindu and Sikh population to leave Kohat and to seek shelter in Rawalpindi and other places in the Punjab. The resolution states though the local authorities were previously informed of the impending danger they failed to take steps which were necessary to prevent disturbances and after it had begun to quell it, to arrest the offenders and to recover looted property though they could have easily nipped the evil in the bud with the help of the small force of non-Mahomedan sepoys or soldiers from the adjoining cantonment. The Conference thinks Local administration had shown lamentable want of sympathy with the sufferings of the penniless and homeless refugees and had been incompetent in dealing with the situation which largely accounted for no reconciliation having been brought about so long between Mahomedans and Hindus of Kohat. The Conference regrets Government had accepted the findings of a junior Magistrate on the matter of such grave importance and did not examine the Hindus and that they arrived at the conclusions on such findings which were grossly unjust to the Hindus. The Conference opines that the character of the occurrence demands an independent public enquiry by a Committee which would command public confidence, would inquire into the affair and recommend measures necessary to restore sense of security among Hindus and compensate them. The Conference regrets that the Frontier Government has coerced prominent Hindus of Kohat by arresting them to agree to reconciliation without satisfactory terms being settled and that on the failure of negotiations for which the representatives of the Kohat Hindus say they are not responsible, it has ordered arrest and re-arrest of a number of prominent Hindus and Sikhs. The Conference urges the Viceroy to release those men of position on bail and to transfer their cases for trial to the Punjab. The Conference appeals for subscription towards the Kohat Refugees Fund to be remitted either to the Punjab National Bank, Lahore or Central Bank of India Lahore, towards the Hindhu Sabha Kohat Refugees Relief Fund.

Mr. Prakasam narrated his experience of the Hindu-Muslim riots in various places like Multan and Saharanpur which all he had visited. After Kohat, he said, he had no alternative but to join the Mahasabha

LALAJI'S VIGOROUS SPEECH.

Lala Lajpat Rai, speaking on this resolution, made general observations about the position of Hindus, their past greatness and present degradation. He first corrected the impression which his speech or yesterday in the Congress might give. He admitted that the Deputy Commissioner of Kohat was not informed officially about the oath of divorce, but he maintained that the Hindus by their telegrams and representations had given a sufficient warning to the authorities, who failed, nevertheless, to take measures to protect them. Secondly, he did not believe that in essence a resolution of the Hindu Mahasabha was different from that of the Congress on Kohat. Lalaji said he had traveled almost all countries of the world where modern civilization flourished and after close examination he had come back with the conviction that Hindu culture and Hindu ideals were infinitely superior to that of any other nation in the world. This did not mean Hindus to-day were praiseworthy. Hindus had totally degraded themselves and fallen from their ideals, and it was because of that that tragedies like Kohat were befalling them. He said the Hindu code of war prohibited attack on children, on women, on aged, on unarmed and on non combatants. Laws of wars of no other nation were so high. Culture was not judged by wealth or by weapons at the command of a nation, but by its ideal of humanity and its humane laws. In this respect the Hindu civilization was the highest and it was this civilization which they inherited but from which they had fallen. Hindus with a feeling of chivalry and justice were prepared to be quite fair to all communities. Touching Kohat again, he said even admitting that Hindus were at fault, was their fault such that it deserved the punishment inflicted on them? Turning his face towards the dais, he said he did not mind whatever concessions Mahatma Gandhi and others showed to the Muslim community. That did not hurt him. But he appealed to Gandhiji and others to save Hindus, the inheritors of a great civilization from death which threatened them.

Swami Shraddhanand said the blood of Kohat had shaken Hindus all over. The time was not for talk, but for work. He for one had decided to go and for a month to spread the beds of Kohat refugees and serve them thereby.

Impassioned appeals were made by him and Lala Lajpat Rai for funds for relief to which many responded.

PLEADING FOR UNTOUCHABLES.

Pundit Malaviya put seven resolutions from the chair which were carried. These included a prayer to the Maharani of Travancore to permit the Untouchables the use of public roads about which Vykom Satyagraha was going on because those roads were already open to men of other religions and to those Untouchables who had become converted to other religions.

Another resolution condemned the Gulbarga riots, hoped the Nizam would ensure protection in future and build temples desecrated.

One resolution urged Brahmins and non Brahmins to remove mutual misunderstandings and to become united as part of the Hindu community and common inheritors of a great culture.

A resolution moved by Dr. Moonji asked Hindus to start Hindu Sabhas all over the country with a view to improve themselves socially and religiously and also to safeguard their political rights.

A resolution was also passed the Conference offering condolence on the deaths of the Maharaja of Travancore, Sir Ashutosh Mukerjee, Sir Subramanya Iyer, Mr. Khanyalal and others.

OMNIBUS RESOLUTION.

The following resolution was also passed endorsing the view taken up by the Mahasabha at Benares and Allahabad Sessions.

"Resolved that this Conference supports the resolutions passed at the Benares and Prayag Sessions of the Hindu Mahasabha and appeals to all Hindus. (1) To work so far as it lies in their power in friendliness and harmony with the other communities in all matters of common national intense. (2) To promote both religion and education among boys and girls of all classes of the community combined with the due observance of the time honoured system of brahmacharya and physical culture. (3) In any event as a rule not to perform the marriages of girls before the age of 12 and of boys before the age of 18. (4) To organise Samajseva dals or social service Leagues for the service of the community which should co-operate, whenever possible, with members of other sister communities in maintaining peace. (5) To study the Hindi language and specially the Nagari characters in which all sacred Hindu scriptures are primarily written. (6) To take every lawful step to protect cows. (7) To promote the use of Swadeshi cloth and preferably of hand spun, hand-woven Khaddar. (8) To organise *kathas* and *satsang* in every Hindu mohalla or ward for reli-

(Continued on next page.)

FOR MUSLIM PROGRESS.

NEED OF TECHNICAL & INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

PLEA FOR FACILITIES FOR GIRLS TRAINING.

RESOLUTIONS OF MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

The proceedings of the All-India Muslim Educational Conference commenced at the Globe Cinema at 10-30 a.m. on Sunday. Among those present, besides the previous day, were also Mr. G. K. Nariman, Mian Azizuddin, Bar.-at-law, (Peshawar), Mr. Barkatali (Punjab), Pir Tajuddin, Bar-at-law, (Amritsar.), Sir Rahim Bux, Khan Bahadur Sheikh Ali Baakza, Mr. M. P. Madan, Mr. Mehmed Yakub, M.L.A., (Muradabad).

Hon. Syed Raza Ali, the President-elect of the All-India Muslim League, arrived at about 1-15 p.m. and was given a hearty reception.

At the outset, Mr. Dimtiker read several telegrams of sympathy from some leaders from different parts of India regretting their inability to attend the Conference and wishing it every success. A message was also read from the Director of Public Instruction, permitting Moslem members of the Educational Department to attend the Conference.

RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE.

After recitation from the Holy Quoran and a poem by Meer Gulam Bheek Nairang the first resolution of condolence was moved from the Chair which was as follows:—

"This Conference expresses its deep sorrow on the death of Nawabzada Sir Hafiz Mahomed Nasrullah Khan, late Heir-apparent of Bhopal, Nawabzada General Hafiz Obeidullah Khan Sahib of Bhopal, Mr. Gulam Mahomed Bhurgari of Sind, Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim (the 1st), Baronet, of Bombay, and Sir Abdul Karim Abdush-Shakur Jamal of Rangoon, and Nawabzada Nasurullah Khan, and begs to offer its sincere condolences to the relatives of these deceased Muslim Philanthropists."

The resolution was carried unanimously the audience standing in solemn silence.

TECHNICAL, INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

Dr. Quasim Ali Mansoori then moved:—"This Conference is of opinion that Technical, Industrial and Commercial Education constitute great and urgent need of the country, and urges upon the Government and the Universities to take early steps to make adequate provisions to supply this want."

Dr. Quasim Ali said when he visited Europe in 1919 he saw a great stir in that Continent. Some Americans who had gone to Europe at that time also seemed to have been involved in that great stir. Behind that stir there was a great scientific and technical movement. The great war had opened the eyes of the world that life, advancement and civilization were impossible without scientific progress. Most of the businesses in India were based on the principle of distribution, or, in other words, they were simply distributaries to the great magnates of foreign countries. An Indian businessman was nothing but a cat's-paw in the hands of the foreigners. Some millionaires might think themselves happy and prosperous, but they were not really so if they viewed the calamities that came recently upon some of the Indian firms that had broken down financially. They should have therefore a firmer foundation for their businessmen in India nothing but a cat's-paws, were in business. Fortunately, India was not only an agricultural country but also industrial, as there were vast beds of mines and materials for industrial and commercial development. He appealed to the Moslems of India to fructify the technological scheme prepared by Aligarh University which though it would cost one crore of rupees, it would be a tower of strength for the whole Moslem world.

Mr. Fazil Muraj in seconding the resolution said the graduates in arts who came out in hundreds from Indian Universities either were ill-paid or unemployed for want of technical education. The Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute in Bombay was doing useful service to the country; but India required hundreds of institutions like that. They should copy Japan and impart technical education to their youths for the prosperity of the country.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

TRAINING FOR HIGHER POSTS.

Sahebzada Aftab Ahmed Khan moved the third resolution that "this Conference is of opinion that the people of this country should be provided with proper facilities of education and training which would qualify them for higher commercial posts, such as Director and Deputy Directors of Commercial Intelligence Department, Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents, in different parts of the world in the interest of Indian commerce."

Sahebzada Aftab Ahmed Khan said so far raw materials were going to foreign countries and came back as manufactured goods. There were no facilities to train Indian youths to qualify themselves for business. Regarding Fiscal policy, freight, railway and oversea trade system, they knew nothing. To compete with foreign countries Indian youths should be trained in business principles; unless Indian youths were given proper commercial training they would not be fit to occupy high positions of Trade Commissioners, Trade Agents and commercial correspondents. In England there was a school of Oriental studies on the same lines. In India they should have some educational institution to train Indian graduates in business. He appealed to the Government and the Universities to afford facilities as prayed for in the resolution.

Maulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed seconded. He said in his travels in Europe and Africa he had come across many countries where Indian articles were not to be found at all. Indian students required therefore some business training whereby they could learn where there was opening for Indian students.

Mr. Abdul Hamid Hasan of Bengal moved the following amendment which was accepted by the mover and seconder of the original resolution as a substantive proposition:—

"That this Conference is of opinion that it is high time that Moslems of India should along with their countrymen, devote their full and earnest attention to the higher and commercial education to enable them to become eligible for higher commercial posts such as Director and Deputy Directors of Commercial Intelligence, Department, Trade Commissioners and commercial agents in different parts of the world, in the interests of Indian commerce and urged upon Government to provide necessary facilities for the same.

The proposition was carried unanimously.

EDUCATION OF MUSLIM GIRLS.

Maulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed then moved and Mr. Zianuddin A. Barni seconded that—"this Conference requests the Government to make arrangements, at the earliest possible opportunity, to establish in different cities of the Bombay Presidency, proper—Anglo-Urdu Middle Schools for Muslim girls in which Urdu be made the medium of instruction and special arrangements be made for religious instruction and that such schools be gradually raised to the status of High Schools. Further, this Conference requests the Government to have special consideration for the social and educational difficulties of Muslim girls when framing the curricula for instruction in such schools."

Mrs. Harry Hodgkinson in supporting the resolution said she was very much interested in female education and had come across many Moslem ladies of culture and education. The women in India, she averred, had rights and privileges under Islamic rule which other countries had only recently conceded. The resolution was carried, only ten dissenting against it. Some members wanted Sindhi to be included while others wanted Anglo-Vernacular schools for girls to be raised to High Schools. The president advised the bringing of this matter as a separate resolution and on taking votes the original resolution was carried as above.

GIRLS' EXEMPTION FROM COLLEGE LECTURES.

Mr. M. H. Syed then moved:—

"This Conference requests its Standing Committee to represent to the Bombay University and other Indian Universities that appear to them necessary that out of consideration for the religious and social sentiments of Muslim girls they should permit Muslim lady candidates to appear for the intermediate and higher degree examinations as private students and exempt them from attending lecture courses in colleges."

Mr. M. H. Syed said so far there were three colleges for Moslem ladies in India two of which were in the hands of missionaries. He urged the Aligarh University authorities to establish a college for Moslem ladies.

Mr. M. Abdul Hamid seconded, and said the present system of education had made some Moslem parents suspicious as it engendered coquetry, indulgence in fine of things and made girls disobedient to parents. He thought that to encourage higher education purdah girls should be granted exemption from attending lectures in the colleges, which they could do by private tuition at home.

The resolution was carried.

The Conference then adjourned till 10.30 a.m. to-day.

THE MUSLIM LEAGUE.

The All-India Moslem League's session would meet on Tuesday at 11 a.m. while the Council meeting would meet to-day (Monday) at 4 p.m. at Savoy Club, Gamdevi.

Maulana Shaukat Ali has wired to the Chairman of the Reception Committee, the Muslim League, that he would be arriving by Poona mail on the 30th instant.

Mahatma Gandhi is expected to attend on Wednesday, the 31st instant.

FUTURE OF HEDJAZ

REPUBLICAN DEMOCRACY

KHILAFAT CONFERENCE RESOLUTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BELGAUM, Dec. 28.

The Khilafat Conference has concluded the session after passing three more resolutions. Long speeches were delivered by several, including Maulana Mohamed Ali on the motion outlining a scheme of *tanzeem*. The Conference condemned the Bengal Ordinance and asked people to stand by the Swaraj Party against which it was primarily aimed. The conference expressed satisfaction at the disappearance from Mecca of Sherif Hussain's family appreciated Ibn Saud's declaration to leave the decision about the constitution of the Government of Hedjaz to the Muslim World Congress and opined that Hedjaz should be ruled by a republican democratic Government strong enough to maintain internal order and to defend the Holy Places against foreign aggression.

DR. KITCHLEW PLEADS FOR UNITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BELGAUM, Dec. 28.

Dr. Kitchlew in his closing address, made a powerful appeal to the Mussalmans of India, to take up the constructive programme of *Tanzeem* earnestly, sink their sectional diffenences, close up their ranks and present a united front to the forces of reaction. He reminded the audience that Islam as a world force was, and would for ever remain, a potent influence in determining the vital issues facing humanity, and had only to organize themselves upon the proposed *Tanzeem* basis, to rise to the full height of their glorious destiny. Dr. Kitchlew explained the *Tanzeem* programme at full length disclosing how it would provide all parties a common platform for achieving the ends which every true son of Islam had in view. Referring to the suspicions of a certain section of Hindus who looked upon the *Tanzeem* movement as a sinister propaganda started with the specific spirit of crushing the Hindu Nationalism, Dr. Kitchlew made it clear that such suspicions were absolutely groundless. The *Tanzeem* was purely a movement of internal reform, intended to establish the religious, social and economic solidarity of the Mussalmans of India whose present disorganization was a menace to the self-realization of India. In a powerful speech he exhorted the Mussalmans to give up their sloth, gird up their loins and work the *Tanzeem* programme, with a deathless resolve. If their open, frank and straightforward attitude as regards their activities should still be unable to disarm the suspicions of diehard reactionaries there was no help for it. The Mussalmans should trust in God and their right arm to carve out the future which was theirs in the coming Indian Commonwealth.

PLEA FOR HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

Dr. Kitchlew concluded by laying great emphasis on Hindu-Muslim Unity, and declared that for the Mussalmans such unity was not only a political but essentially a religious necessity. Islam and slavery were diametrically opposite, and if the Mussalmans of India were to break the shackles of their slavery and attain freedom which was their centuries old heritage the only way of achieving this end was to unite with their Hindu countrymen. The Jamiat-ul-Ulema in their historic pronouncement have recognized this great fact, and have unanimously declared that it was the most sacred duty of the Mussalmans to attain Swaraj, and unity with the Hindus was the only means of such attainment.

WOMAN WHO WANTED TO KILL KRASSIN.

SENTENCED TO 3 WEEKS' IMPRISONMENT.

LONDON, Dec. 26.

Paris.—A woman stated to be the widow of an American, who was arrested outside the Russian Embassy, and put in gaol on the charge of illegal possession of arms, it being alleged that she had declared her intention of killing Mr. Krassin in revenge for the decimation of her family by Bolshevists, was sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment, and deportation on the expiry of the sentence.—Reuter.

INDIAN STATES

SUBJECTS DUTY

NEED OF SELF-SACRIFICING WORKERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BELGAUM, Dec. 28.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar, M.L.A., presiding over the Indian States Conference claimed that none of the other conferences had got that political character which this possessed. The condition of the Indian States' people was a neglected question in three ways. The British Government neglected it on the technical and plausible ground that they ought not to interfere with the liberty of administration granted by a treaty or custom to the Indian Princes and Chiefs. The subjects themselves neglected the question, because they had no capable and self-sacrificing leaders and the more inexcusable neglect was shown by the National Congress. Mr. Kelkar observed that the plea that the British Government did not interfere with the freedom of administration in the States must be taken with a good deal of discount, because treaties in black and white were being misconstrued and given undreamt of meaning. The Hindu right of succession to *gadi* could be easily withdrawn by the British Government, land in Indian States could be acquired for foreign railway companies at a nominal price and so on and so forth. Proceeding, Mr. Kelkar regretted that Princes had not been able to use the new machinery of Narendra Mandal (Chamber of Princes) to assert their rights as against the pramount Government and the latter in their turn had failed to address a single word to the Princes in the matter of their obligations towards their subjects. Some of the biggest Indian Princes still considered the Chamber beneath their dignity to sit in. By boycotting the Chamber these Princes were committing exactly the same mistake that was committed by the Non-Co-operation leaders in the Congress. On the other hand, those Princes who had sought admission into the Chamber were, with the exception of Maharajahs Bikaner and Gwalior, too unimportant to take up responsibilities of the fundamental questions of relations between the Indian States and the paramount Government. Mr. Kelkar sympathised with the Princes and felt that their legitimate rights and Allies were being gradually ignored or suppressed by the paramount Government. He was sorry the Indian Princes sometimes professed to be free from their obligations to the subjects in respect of grant of real representative political institutions. In this connection Mr. Kelkar quoted a speech of the Maharaja of Bikaner and said British India had certainly made greater advance in this matter for the theory of personal *mahapism* had been knocked down on the head. The Princes seemed yet inebriated with the thoughts of their noble birth and ancient traditions. Neither on the British Government nor Indian Princes could the Indian States subjects depend to win their freedom. Only by their own strenuous efforts and sacrifices could they make impression on their rulers. Political leaders in British India should sympathise and advise the leaders of people in Indian States. The subjects of Indian States should instead of holding a conference in British India hold it in their own territories and offer Satyagraha, if necessary. But they must not put their rulers in an awkward position by discussing irrelevant matters and making irresponsible orations.

REPRESENTATIVE INSTITUTIONS.

The Conference, later passed a resolution appealing to the Indian Princes and Chiefs to establish in their territories popular representative institutions with a view to the inauguration of responsible Government and calling upon the people of States to make strenuous efforts to secure the same. Another resolution was also passed by the Conference appealing to the Congress and all other political bodies to give a proper lead to the people in Indian States in their endeavours to obtain Responsible Government.

MORE ABOUT COMMUNISTS.

ARRESTS AND DEPORTATIONS IN BUKHAREST.

LONDON, Dec. 28.

Bukharest.—Following the recent arrests of the Communists, the police have captured documents showing the existence of three organisations supported by Soviet money together with complete proofs of their relations with similar organisations in Moscow, Vienna, Berlin, Sofia and Athens. Two hundred and thirty out of 430 persons arrested are being held for trial and remaining 200 are being deported.—Reuter.

OUTWARD MAILS.

Bombay, 27th December, 1924

For.	Steamer.	Date.	Mails close at
1. England	..	..	..
2 Austria and Italy	..	..	..
3. Japan .. (superscribed)	S/S Celebes Maru.	28th Dec. 24.	9 30 a.m.
4. Singapore .. "			
5. Shanghai	..	..	..
6. Straits Settlements .. .	..	..	..
7. Mauritius and Reunion .. .	..	..	..
8. Reunion	..	..	..
9. South Africa	..	..	..
10. Australia	..	..	..

AIR DISASTER

ALL ON BOARD KILLED

A CHRISTMAS EVE TRAGEDY.

LEAFIELD, Dec. 27.

The greatest air disaster which had happened since inauguration of organised civil aviation in this country occurred on the Christmas eve. By it, eight persons—pilot and seven passengers—lost their lives. The machine involved was an Imperial airways liner Diana. It left the aerodrome at Croydon for Paris, and within a minute or two of taking on it crashed, all on board being killed. According to some eye-witnesses almost immediately after the machine had risen, black smoke was seen coming from the train. The engine buried itself in the ground, and the machine burst into flames. People in the vicinity rushed to the scene, but from the first there was no hope of saving the pilot and passengers. An alarm was quickly raised, and, within a few minutes, the fire brigade arrived, and before it was completely out the firemen were able to recover one or two bodies. One was that of a man, presumably the pilot, who was lying over the engine. When the flames were extinguished, only mere solid parts of the framework and wings were left. It is almost certain that when the fire occurred all passengers were unconscious if not dead. The tail of the plane tilted up so much that they were all thrown into a heap at the fore end of the cabin, and with such force that many of the bodies bore marks of injuries which could be accounted for in no other way. At the time of the accident the wind was particularly gusty.—B. O. W.

FROM LETTERS TO EDITOR.

SANITATION IN DELHI.—Mr. R. D. and Mr. P. A. M. suggest that Municipalities should take steps to eliminate inexperienced Engineers lacking requisite technical qualifications and interest for the welfare of the masses, and replace them by those who have taken pains to specialise in municipal and sanitary Engineering and who have studied modern methods practised in England and on the Continent.

AMERICANS AND PALESTINE:—Mr K. B. Raman writes to say that while Asiatics are branded with the stigma of colour in the United States of America, the British Foreign Secretary has granted full citizenship to Americans in Palestine, without even raising a voice against the inequity of that Government towards Indians, who are subjects of the British Empire, though the British Government has always declared that its sole duty would be to safeguard the interests of the subjects of the Empire.

MUSLIMS IN MYSORE STATE:—A Mysorean complains that though some of the Muslims occupy the highest posts in the Mysore State the mass of Muslim population is ignorant and beggars and orphans of the community are starving. He describes at length the efforts of Muslim of Vellore for the uplift of the Muslim Community in Mysore and how his efforts met with official opposition and displeasure.

PASSENGERS' GRIEVANCE (REVADANDA PORT):—Mr. Vinayak Bapuji Mahajan writes that the Custom authorities have decided to remove the matting over the narrow foot path from the ticket office to the sea, which was of great service to passengers, when the sand on the beach got exceedingly hot during the hours the up and down steamers call at the port. The landing tax collected at the port during the year amounts to nearly Rs. 2,000 and the authorities should spend a little out of it and construct a foot path for the convenience of nearly 12½ passengers on average per day.

KARNATAK UNIFICATION SABHA:—Mr. B. T. Kulkarni thinks the objects of the Sabha are both laudable and seasonable. He wishes it every success.

SAFETY ISLAND PLATFORMS:—"S.S.S." suggests that with a view to protect many pedestrians from various accidents, the municipality should undertake the construction of small island platforms at important crossings on the Queens Road.

BOOKS ON INDIAN DRUGS:—In reply to the query of "Indian Druggist" Mr. G. D. Khatawkar suggests the names of the following three books and adds that further information may be obtained either from the Tropical School of Medicine, Calcutta, or from the School for Indian Medicine, Madras:—(1) Indigenous Drugs by Drs. Khory and Katrak (in two big volumes). (2) Indian plants and drugs by K. M. Nadkarni. (3) Plants of India by Dr. Watt.

EDUCATION AMONG KONKAN MUSLIMS:—Mr. A. Rawoof writes that Mahomedans in Konkan, especially those of Ratnagiri District, are very backward in education and that is due to lack of zeal and enthusiasm among Muslims. He then refers to the work of Mr. Nhane Saheb in the cause of Muslim Education in Konkan and hopes that the Konkan Muslim Education Society, started by Mr. Nhanesaheb, will try its utmost for the promotion of primary education.

NON-BRAHMIN DEPUTATION:—"Cat's paw" in the course of his letter enquires whether any public or private meeting was held to settle the address to the Viceroy and the programme thereof and under the auspices of which institution or Association it was presented. He concludes: "The fact is that every thing was unconstitutional and it was a clever manouvre of some interested persons. What importance should be given to such Deputation can be easily judged by the public".

THE MUSLIM LEAGUE:—Mr. S. V. Phadnis, with reference to Mr. Jinnah's statement that the National Congress is a Hindu organisation asks how it is consistent with his another declaration that he holds exactly the same views as he did in 1915-16. He refutes the statement by mentioning that the Congress carried on the nation-wide Khilafat agitation and that during three out of four sessions of the Congress Muslim Presidents presided. He further asks Mr. Jinnah why he stood aloof from the Khilafat agitation and whether the time is opportune for diverting the attention of the Muslims from the Congress, that too when all the sections in the country are uniting.

STONING OF NIAMATULLAH KHAN:—Mr. Khawaja Kamaluddin writes to say that he disassociates himself from the views expressed in the Editorial note of the November number of the "Islamic Review" that the stoning was due not to any religious intolerence on the part of Afghan Government, but to the Victim's participation in intrigues that amounted to treason.

UNEMPLOYMENT:—"An Indian" writes, in view of the increasing amount of unemployment in India, the country should do the following:—(1) Employ and give preference to Indians (2) Buy and encourage Indian goods and (3) Finance Indian Industries.

COLOGNE ZONE

NOT TO BE EVACUATED

ALLIED NOTE TO GERMANY

LONDON, Dec. 27.

Paris.—The Ambassadors' Conference has unanimously decided to notify Germany that it will not be possible to evacuate the Cologne Zone on January 10th. The decision will be communicated in the form of a collective Note by the Allies, including Italy and Japan, which the Ambassadors will approve at a meeting on 31st December.

"DOUBLE ARGUMENT."

The Note will invoke the double argument, first, that the Allies are awaiting the receipt and consideration of the final report of the Control Commission, which is expected by the end of January, and, secondly, the evidence already received of Germany's failure to fulfil the Disarmament Clauses of the Treaty of Versailles.—Reuter.

GERMANY'S PREPARATION FOR WAR.

GEN. NOLLET'S ALLEGATION.

LONDON, Dec. 27.

Paris.—"L'Eclair" has now published the alleged text of the report dated 24th April 1924 of General Nollet ex-President of the Inter-Allied Commission of Military Control in Germany and now Minister of War. The Report sets forth a number of points in which Germany is not observing the Treaty of Versailles in military matters and declares that the organisation of the great General Staff has attained pre-war proportions as also the military organisation of the railways and training of various divisions of arms on same intensive scale. The report adds that these are intended as preparation for war and alleges that no account has been taken of the restrictions regarding aviation, tanks and poisonous gases.—Reuter.

FRANCE'S FINANCIAL CONDITION.

INCREASE IN FOREIGN DEBT.

LONDON, Dec. 27.

The statement on the financial condition of France, issued by the Finance Minister, shows that while the National Debt at the end of 1912 was 32,594 million francs it is now 73,550,000 million gold francs. The Foreign Debt is now 36 billion francs, being an increase of 330 per cent. since the outbreak of the war.—Reuter.

KOHAT RIOTS.

24 MUSLIMS ARRESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 27.

News has been received here that 24 Mussalmans have been arrested at Kohat in connection with the recent riots. The total number of Hindu refugees to so far arrested is 28.

JAMIAT-UL-ULEMA-E-HIND.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Dec. 28.

The Jamiat-ul-Ulema-e-Hind is holding its session in Moradabad on the 11th 12th and 13th January. All ulema and guests are requested to bring their bedding and winter clothings with them, and inform the Secretary Reception Committee Moradabad of their arrival.

London, Dec. 27.—Mr. Andrew Grant, a former merchant of Bombay, left £607,746.—Reuter.

TRAGEDY IN JAPAN

EXPLOSION ON STEAMER.

HUNDREDS OF CASUALTIES.

LONDON, Dec. 27.

Tokio.—Several hundred casualties are reported as a result of an explosion on a board a ship in the harbour at Otaru. A disastrous fire is stated to have followed the explosion.—Reuter.

[Otaru, is a town in the island of Hokkaido, (Yezo) Japan, noted for its fisheries. Its population is 56,961.]

JAPANESE DIET.

ENFRANCHISING AND REFORM BILLS

LONDON, Dec. 26.

Tokio.—The Regent formally opened the Diet to-day. The session is expected to be very interesting, as it will include bills for enfranchising every male over 25, and also for reforming the Upper House. The Enfranchisement Bill is expected to pass, but Peers are likely strenuously to oppose the Reform Bill on which their representatives are reported to be practically unanimous.—Reuter.

FERGUSSON COLLEGE.

DR. PARANJPYE EXPLAINS HIS POSITION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Dec. 28.

With reference to the statements made in the press about Dr. R. P. Paranjpye's resignation of the principalship of the Fergusson College, Dr. R. P. Paranjpye has now written to the present head of the College, Principal K. R. Kanitkar, saying that he is sorry to find that a good deal of misunderstanding has been created among many people regarding his resignation. The chief reason which prompted him to resign, says Dr. Paranjpye, was that he did not like the college to remain without its principal for a considerable time, for the Taxation Committee is not expected to finish its work till next September. Since the Society had already granted him leave for three years when he was Minister and in view of the fact that his services could not be at their disposal till next September, Dr. Paranjpye says he has decided to resign the principalship. But Dr. Paranjpye has agreed to remain as a life member of the society and a member of the college staff and hopes to do teaching work again in November next.

ORGANISING THE HINDUS

(Continued from previous page.)

gious instructions. (9) To take all reasonable steps for the education and uplift of those Hindu brothers who are regarded as the Depressed Classes: (a) by encouraging the admission of their children to public schools which are open to the children of the followers of other religions also and when necessary by establishing separate schools for them. (b) by removing, with the consent of other residents of the locality, the difficulties in the way of the members of the Depressed Classes public wells and, where necessary, by having special wells dug for their use and (c) by appealing to the Adhikaris or managers of temples to offer them, where it may be feasible in conformity with the *maryada* of the institution, opportunity for gratifying their laudable desire for *devadarshan*. The Conference also draws the attention of the Hindu public to those *shastric* authorities according to which no *sparshdosh* is incurred on the occasion of pilgrimages, festivals, marriages on boats during war and similar other occasions.

BRAHMIN-NON-BRAHMIN DISPUTE.

Pundit Malaviya mentioned that he had received a suggestion just then that a committee be appointed to consider the Brahmin and Non-Brahmin dispute and another suggested that they should express their opinion about the Madras Religious Endowments Bill. Pundit Malaviya said as the time was short and the Cow Conference under the Presidency of Mahatma Gandhi was about to meet in the pandal these questions would be discussed at the normal annual session of the Mahasabha next March at Calcutta. The Conference then concluded amidst cheers. It may be mentioned that the Congress pandal was very full as much as if not more than on the occasion of the sitting of the Congress itself.

CABLE ITEMS.

LONDON, Dec. 27.

Mr. Irvin, who perished in the last Mount Everest expedition, left £6,000.—Reuter.

Sir Meyer Elias Sassoon left English estate worth £65,800. His will opens with the declaration that his domicile of origin is British Indian and it is added that he intended to retain such domicile.—Reuter.

The Conference of Ambassadors met in Paris, to-day, to consider the latest reports received from the Allied Mission of Military Control on the progress of disarmament in Germany in relation to the question of evacuation of the Cologne Zone.—B. O. W.

VIOLENT TEMPEST

OVER BRITISH ISLES

DAMAGE ON LAND AND SEA.

LEAFIELD, Dec. 27.

The Christmas weather did not come expectations. Stormy and very unsettled conditions prevailed over the whole country. Severe gales raged at intervals in many regions and in the west and north thunderstorms and hail were experienced over a wide area both on Christmas eve and Christmas Day. Abnormally mild weather was general over England.—B. O. W.

LONDON, Dec. 27.

A tempest of exceptional violence swept over the British Isles causing much damage on land and sea. All flying services were suspended, and the Channel boats which ventured to leave Folkestone were immediately swept from end to end. The steamship "Pantonlight," bearing up the Channel was blown ashore near Barry, and lost high and dry when the tide receded. The vessel is expected to become a total wreck.

Another ship broke from her moorings at Spithead, and was blown across the Solent and stranded. The royal mail steamer "Sarthe" sent S.O.S. 2.0 from Ushant, in response to which "Port Darwin" of the Commonwealth and Dominion line, and the Royal mail steamer "Demerara" rushed up and stood by. Rains, heaviest for many years occurred in Peebleshire and Tweed, came down in flood causing very heavy loss to stockbreeders. The Peebles Rovers football ground was submerged in three feet of water.

Wales also suffered a torrential downpour particularly in Rhymney valley where fields were submerged, pigs were drowned and long sections of railway track were thrown out of action by seas.—Reuter.

SHIPWRECKS AND FLOODS.

LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.

LONDON, Dec. 28.

Though the gale is abating, shipwrecks and floods accompanied by some loss of life and much damage have occurred all over the country. The storm has particularly wrought havoc on the coastal shipping. A German trawler has been lost off the west coast of Scotland, only one surviving out of a crew of fourteen. The life-boats of the Isle of Wight which were launched to assist the steamers in distress battled for hours against the worst seas known in the Channel for years. The landslide near Pontypool has blocked the roadway. Houses, chimneys walls etcetera have collapsed in many towns, where there were hair-breadth escapes. Seas swept breaking the Bologne steamers from end to end when they left Folkestone. A naval monitor broke from her moorings at Spithead and was blown across the Solent and stranded on the opposite shore. Two bodies and considerable wreckage believed to belong to a French vessel have been washed up on Carmarthenshire. Heavy destruction has been wrought in the Rhondda Valley. Many of the inhabitants who were cut off near Aberystwyth had to be rescued by means of Boats. Three hundred tons of loosened earth collapsed on the top of a train on the railway cutting between Brecon and Merthyr. Some of the passengers were injured.—Reuter.

OBITUARY.

A FAMOUS PAINTER.

LONDON, Dec. 28.

Paris.—Leon Bakst, famous painter, is dead.—Reuter.

FAMOUS PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY

LEAFIELD, Dec. 17.

Doctor George Downing, the famous professor of Chemistry at Cambridge University, died yesterday morning. He was 71 years of age. Last October, he was knocked down by a woman cyclist in Cambridge, and he suffered from the shock and injury to his thigh, from which apparently he never recovered.—B. O. W.

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MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL PROBLEM.

STIGMA OF BACKWARDNESS.

NEED OF STRENUOUS EFFORTS AT REMOVAL.

PLEA FOR UNITY.

ADDRESS OF SIR IBRAHIM RAHIMTULLAH.

MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS.

The thirty-seventh annual session of All-India Muslim Educational Conference met on Saturday morning in Globe Cinema at Sandhurst Road, Bombay, under the presidency of the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola. Among those present the leading Muslim citizens of Bombay, both Shias and Sunnis, (Muslim) members of the Bombay Legislative Council, Municipal Corporation and delegates from various parts of India.

Delegates from Delhi, Bhopal, Amballa, Wardha, Hyderabad (Deccan), Sind, Aligarh and other parts of India attended the Conference in large numbers. Among those present were also seen Sahebzada Aftab Ahmed Khan, Nawab Sadr Yar Jang Bahadur, Major Nawab Mumtaz Yarud Dowlah, Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Nawab Abdas Sattar, Mr. Zahur Ahmed, Mr. N. V. Gokhale, Mrs. Harry Hodgkinson, Gulam Bhik Nairang, the Hon. Mr. A. M. K. Dehlavi, Hon. Mr. Gulamhussein Hidayatullah, Mr. Fyez B. Tyebji, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Mr. Rafiuddin Ahmed, Shaikh Mahomed Yakub Vazir, Messrs. Sheriff Devji Kanji, Fazal Mooraj, Husseinbhoy Laljl, H. M. Rahimtoolah, Esmail A. Moosa, Hon. Mr. Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer and others.

On the platform besides the President and members of the Reception Committee were also seated several distinguished guests and mottos in English and Urdu were hung on the walls and on the dias with encouraging inscriptions such as "The ink of the scholar is more holy than the blood of the martyr", "Who are the learned? Those who practise what they know", "One learned man is harder on the devil than a thousand ignorant worshippers", and "It is better to teach knowledge one hour in the night than to pray the whole night", etc.

The President-elect, Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, arrived at 10-30 a.m. and was given a rousing reception, the audience standing till he occupied his seat on the dais.

The proceedings commenced by recitation from the Holy Quran invoking the blessings of Almighty God on their undertakings.

Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcomed the delegates in a speech which he delivered in Urdu. He said:—

SPEECH OF CHAIRMAN OF RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

The following are excerpts from the speech of Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan:

Gentlemen. It is my proud privilege as Chairman of the Reception Committee to offer you a hearty welcome on behalf not only of the Moslems of this City but also of this Presidency. The Moslems of this City are grateful to you for having accepted our invitation and for having decided to hold the 37th Annual Conference of your great body in this City which is not only the Capital of this Presidency but boasts of being "Urbs Prima in Indis" and the second City in the Empire. The Commercial and Political activities of the Moslems of Bombay as well as their munificence and large heartedness are well-known. About the time that Sir Syed Ahmed Khan laid the foundation of Aligarh School a knot of young Moslems of this City who were imbued with Western Education and had the good of their community at heart formed themselves into a body and founded the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay and later its Schools. Since then the liberality of Mr. Dawood Fazal, a Khoja Merchant Prince of this City, has left the large sum of over 30 lakhs of Rupees for the purpose of the Educational advancement of the Moslems and the money in the hands of his Executors Messrs. Shariff Devji Kanji and Dawoodbhai Nensey is being applied in a manner best calculated to advance that object. The munificence of the family of Sir Currimbhai Ebrahim has placed Government paper of the face value of Rs. 10 lakhs with the University of Bombay for the advancement of higher and technical education amongst the Moslems by giving Scholarships. Nor can we forget the liberality of Sir Mahammed Yusuf another Citizen of this Great City who placed some years ago the large sum of eight lakhs of rupees which has recently enabled Government to lay the foundation of an Arts College at Andheri to be hereafter affiliated to the University of Bombay—a College which, we trust, will some day become so far as this Presidency is concerned, a seat of Islamic learning and will have the same relation to this Presidency as the great Aligarh University has to India.

PARTING OF WAYS.

We stand to-day at the parting of the ways. The Reform Act has been passed and the Legislative Councils under it have now been in existence for four years. Swarajya is in sight and it may come sooner than some expect. There can be no Political advancement in a community without education. Political advancement and education are closely intertwined. The question is, will the Moslems realise their responsibility, make a spurt and take their proper place in the Councils of the country or will they lag behind and become hewers of wood and drawers of waters? The bell has rung. The Caravan is about to start. Shall we continue in our sleep and be lost for ever in the desert or shall we wake up and go with the Caravan? That is the great question before us to-day. For thirty-six years this Conference has been in existence. By Speeches and Resolutions it has drawn the attention of the Mussalmans of this country towards the paramount necessity of the general spread of education. In Bombay the Anjuman-i-Islam has been doing its work of education for upwards of 40 years. By its efforts it has succeeded in carrying the torch of learning into some of the poorest of Moslem homes. Notwithstanding the united efforts of the Conference, of the various Anjumans in India, and some of the greatest and noblest Moslems of this country it is painful to reflect that the Moslem community as a whole is still backward in education and is classed among the backward Communities even by some of the Moslem Leaders of the day. My friend the Hon. Mr. Dehlevi the Minister for Excise delivered the Presidential address at the Provincial Conference which was recently held at Poona. There he appealed to the Hindu community for help and assistance. I cannot join in that appeal. "What have we done to help ourselves?" We have the proud privilege of belonging to a Religion of which the Great Founder and Prophet prided himself on being the City of Knowledge. "I am the City of Knowledge" said he "and Ali is its gate." "Acquire knowledge even unto China" is another of his celebrated sayings. So great is the insistence on the acquisition of knowledge that to my mind acquiring may almost be regarded as the religious duty of every Moslem. It was the great impetus which was given by the Koran, the unity which it brought about amongst the Mussalmans, and the example and precepts of the Prophet, which enabled the Moslems to achieve those successes which in extent and the rapidity with which they were achieved stand unrivalled in the history of the world. It was the Arabs who kept the torch of learning alight throughout the middle ages. They were the great Pioneers of Modern European Science. We pride ourselves on being the followers of the same Religion and yet what are we to-day? It is no use our merely priding ourselves on the past. "Let the dead past bury its dead." We should emulate their example. Turn to the sayings of Hazrat Ali the Great Saint of Islam. He says. "He is a man who says behold here am I. That man who says my father was so and so is not a man." I have no desire to trouble you with a recital of the glories of the past. I want my co-religionists to live in the present and I want them by their own efforts to regain the glories of the past. Remember the great part which the Moslems have played in moulding the history of this great land. Remember the glories of the Moghal Rule. The names of Akbar, Shah Jehan and Aurangzeb will readily occur. Look at the glorious monuments of that age which are still preserved to us, the great Taj Mahal of Agra, the Moti Musjid, Fatehpur Sikri, or the Fort of Delhi. Turn also to the great names of Abul Fazal and Faizi of Amir Khusrow and Iraqi, and amongst the Saints, of the Khwaja Saheb of Ajmere and Khwaja Nizamuddin Aulia of Delhi. We were and are the representatives in India of a great historical past and a Civilization of our own. What excuse have we that we have lagged behind? True it is that we have had to work under great handicaps and these handicaps still continue. I propose briefly noticing them but desire at the very outset to say that though these handicaps may palliate but they cannot excuse the offence. I have used the strong word "Offence" for in my opinion the present backwardness of the community is nothing short of an offence. We have much leeway to make. In the race of life we have been left hoplessly behind. I will confine my remarks only to the conditions which prevail in this Presidency with which I am acquainted and more particularly the Bombay City. I cannot claim any intimate acquaintance with the systems of education prevailing in the other Presidencies.

After referring to the handicap of Moslem children who have to learn several languages the speaker continued:—"The next handicap is, that in this Presidency we have never received that help which we had a right to receive from Government and even Missionary effort has been confined to establishing and conducting Marathi Schools. The only Schools in Bombay City giving instruction through the medium of Urdu are the Anjuman-i-Islam Schools. Lord Morley recognised that the numerical strength of the Mussalmans is not a proper criterion of the importance of their Community in India. Recently His Excellency the Governor of the United Provinces admitted that in providing Educational facilities and making adequate provision for the special needs of the Mussalmans the numerical proportion of their population was not to be the criterion. The following paragraph which appeared in the "Times of India" of the 18th instant in a letter from its Calcutta Correspondent is a curious commentary on these public utterances of two responsible persons—the one a great Statesman and at one time the Secretary of State for India and the other a pro-consul:—"The explanation of the determination of a predominantly Hindu Party to kill the recent Mahomedan Ministry in Bengal becomes less obscure in view of certain figures quoted at the above ceremony by Mr. Ghaznavi, who was Mr. Haque's colleague, and who declared that the anxious solicitude of the Mahomedan Community in Bengal at present is to get at least their legitimate share of the Provincial Revenue spent on education. With a census strength of 25 millions of Moslems in Bengal against 21 Millions of Hindus, far from getting their legitimate share the Moslems get only 23 per cent. of the total outlay on education. This no doubt is responsible to a large extent for the fact that of 734,000 persons literate in English in the whole of Bengal in 1921, the percentage of Moslems was only 17! Again the percentage of Moslems boys in Middle Schools is only 19, in Secondary Schools 15, in Art Colleges 13 and in Technical Colleges below 7. Had the Mahomedan Ministry survived, great efforts were in contemplation to rectify these anomalies."

In Bombay what is the treatment we have received? I shall not trouble you with figures. The Anjuman-i-Islam started with a Grant of Rs. 5,000 from the Government and Rs. 6,000 from the Municipality. During the last 34 years or so the Grant has remained stationary whereas the activities of the Anjuman as also the number of students receiving instruction have greatly multiplied. Education is now a transferred subject and it seems to me that the only remedy is that we should have a Moslem Minister of education who would better be able to understand our needs. Let me not be understood to say one word against my friend Dr. Paranjpye or the present Minister the Hon'ble Mr. Jadhav. I am certain both these gentlemen were and are actuated with the highest of motives and did and are doing their duty conscientiously and well. What I desire to say is that it is difficult for a non-Moslem to take the same interest in Moslem Educational matters and to realise the true needs of Moslem Education as a Moslem would do. Only a few days ago a European Member of the Corporation gave me as a reason for supporting the candidature of a Moslem to the Secretaryship of the Schools Committee. "I went to the Urdu Schools" said the member, "and I found them in an unsatisfactory condition and came to the conclusion that a Moslem Secretary is needed to put the Moslem Schools in a satisfactory condition. Hence my support."

I have insisted upon our organising ourselves. Above all there should be unity among Moslems. On this important question of spread of education I trust no diversion of opinion is possible.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

May I detain you for a few moments on the important question of female education? The above quoted statistics of the successful students of the Bombay University show that only one Moslem girl passed the Matriculation Examination. As a matter of fact in this City not a single institution exists for preparing Moslem girls for the Matriculation examination. In no Girls High School in Bombay is Urdu taught nor is instruction conveyed through the Urdu language to its students. The reason is obvious. The question is one of supply and demand.

Our community however cannot hope to progress and to win back its rightful position if one half of it remains in the darkness of ignorance. A vast majority of our women are unable to read and write in any language. Some of them learn to read but not to write and a very small number are able to read and write in the vernacular. They are unacquainted even with the first principles of hygiene and of nursing. The Fine Arts are not taught. Although most of them may be classed as staunch Moslems, their attachment to religion does not arise from an intelligent understanding of its principles and a knowledge however elementary of its great historic past but from ignorance. (This I may say in passing is true also of a large majority of the Moslem males themselves!) The result is disastrous. The last European war has shown clearly that women must be prepared and trained to be of service not only in the home but when required and necessity arises to assist the State itself. Where would England have been in the last war if she had not been assisted by her women? As a matter of fact women of all European nations and countries including Turkey took part in that world war. The wars of the future will not be the wars of one potentate against another but of one nation against another nation. If India is to be a nation every unit thereof should be prepared to discharge his and her duty not only by its own kith and kin but also by the State. Here too it is our clear duty to organize, work, and press on. We should have our schools and our training classes, and in course of time (may I venture to dream?) our women's colleges. I recognize that there are two serious difficulties. One is "Parda." This difficulty is not insurmountable. It has already been overcome in the Zenana Schools of India. The second difficulty is the want of qualified women teachers. This can be easily overcome. We can have our own trained Moslem women from all parts of India and for the higher classes we shall be able to train up if necessary Parsi and Hindu lady graduates at this University to convey instruction in the High Schools through the Medium of Urdu. Organised effort should be made to collect the necessary funds. Our Girls' Schools should be established without delay and an appeal made to the Moslem public for the necessary funds and support.

It is said that every Moslem is a Missionary so far as his religion is concerned. It is his proud privilege to display to the followers of other religions this priceless gem which he possesses. May I appeal to you, gentlemen, that each one of you should consider himself to be a Missionary in this great cause of spreading education among his co-religionists and to reawaken in them a consciousness of their great responsibility to God, to the State and to their family? May I also appeal to you to enlist the sympathy and co-operation of all our Moslem friends in this great cause? Will you also remember that every rupee that is subscribed for the furtherance of this great object is a rupee spent in the highest form of charity? If this be done and we organise and correlate our efforts I think the time will not be distant when we shall no longer have this stigma of being a backward community, when we shall count our graduates not by the hundreds but by thousands and tens of thousands and when we shall be taking our rightful place in the Councils of our country and in shaping the destinies of our dear Motherland.

MESSAGES

Mr. Dimtimkar then read messages and telegrams of regret for absence and sympathy towards the Conference from Sir Ali Imam, Hon Sir Mahomed Shah Nawab Hamidulla Khan, Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy, Haji Abdulla Haroon and Bombay Council of the Swaraj Party, etc., wishing the Conference every success.

FORMAL ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola was then formally proposed and duly elected President of the Conference midst cheers. Addressing in English he said:—

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

The following is the full text of the Presidential Address of Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola:—

Gentlemen,—Let me at the outset tender to you my grateful thanks for the high honour you have done me a second time in calling me to the Presidentship of the All-India Mahomedan Educational Conference. It was in the year 1918 that I was invited to preside at the deliberations of the Conference which was held at Surat, and which, through the untiring efforts of the organisers, proved such a great success. This is the second occasion when such an invitation has been extended to me. I wish the choice had fallen on worthier shoulders. It was with considerable hesitation and as a call of duty that I agreed to accept the responsible position to which you have called me. I realise in full the onerous character of the duty which you have imposed upon me, and I can only say that I will try my humble best to guide the deliberations of this important Conference for the educational uplift of the Mussalmans of India. I have said that I have accepted the position as a call of duty. I think it will be conceded that the problem of Muslim education in this country is of such paramount importance to the interests of that community that when the help of any Muslim is called for in the work for which this Conference stands, it is his bounden duty to cordially respond. I have accepted the position in this spirit, and I trust you will extend to me all the help and assistance which is necessary in carrying through the work of the Conference to a successful issue.

I have said that the problem of Muslim education is of paramount importance. I do not think any arguments are needed to convince you how important it is for the community to strive with the utmost vigour possible to extend Western culture in the community. India is on the threshold of wide activities in many directions, and the need for educated workers must steadily grow. If the Muslim community wishes to participate in these activities and prove useful citizens of this country by contributing to its steady growth, it must qualify itself by a supreme effort to occupy the position its importance in this country entitles it to. It is unnecessary to dilate further on this aspect of the question, because I am sure every one of you shares the views to which I have tried to give expression. Our motto for educational progress should be to be up and doing, irrespective of the many difficulties that confront us, and to rise superior to them as our sister communities have successfully done.

EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCES NECESSARY.

I have recently heard some criticism as to whether such educational conferences are necessary. If the critics feel that this Conference has successfully accomplished the object for which it was initiated, has raised the community educationally to the highest level of its needs and aspirations, that local organizations have been constituted in all the different parts of this vast continent for the uplift of the Muslim community educationally, that all such organizations are in the main working zealously, enthusiastically and efficiently in the cause of Muslim education, then perhaps there would be some justification for such criticism. You are aware that such is far from the truth. The Muslim community remains mainly unorganized, and is still very backward in education. The need of holding such conferences in different centres of this country appears to me to be clearly evident. There is enormous leeway to be made up, and strenuous efforts are necessary to reach the goal. There would be some force in the criticism, if this Conference would conclude after making speeches and passing resolutions, and no action followed. It is steady and continuous work throughout the year which can alone be expected to achieve results. The purpose of the Conference is to stimulate such action, not merely to pass resolutions. The considered resolutions of such conferences are intended to indicate the directions in which early action is called for, and it is for the Muslims of India to show by results that these Conferences are fruitful in action. I will further say that, even assuming that a stage is reached in the progress of Muslim education when each part of this country is well organised and has effectively wiped off the stigma of backwardness in education, even then I hold that such conferences will be necessary. If the work of stimulating the promotion of education, which is one of the objects of this Conference, is no longer necessary, it would still be essential that the leading educationists of the different parts of the country should meet together at least once a year for the purpose of exchanging views and experiences, in order that the benefit of different trained minds working in different centres of India may be available for more efficient progress.

MUSLIM EDUCATION IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

At this stage, I should like to draw attention to a statement reported to have been recently made by a responsible authority that the Muslim community in this Presidency can no longer be regarded as educationally backward. I am sure you will all agree that if this statement could be conclusively established it would be regarded as a phenomenal achievement. In the address which I delivered at Surat in 1918, I quoted elaborate statistics showing the extent of the backwardness of the Muslim community, especially in secondary and higher education and pointed out that strenuous efforts were required to make up the leeway and reach the standard which the sister communities had attained. It must be a wonderful discovery that, within a short space of six years, Muslims of this Presidency have made such phenomenal progress in matters educational as to have reached a position when they could no longer be regarded as backward. In order to ascertain the state of Muslim progress in education, it is necessary to examine the published statistics in this Presidency. The following extract from the Report of the Director of Public Instruction in the Bombay Presidency for the quinquennium 1917-18 to 1921-22 throws a flood of light on the question:—

"The number of Mahomedans under instruction in all classes of institutions is 1,81,417 against 1,49,672 in 1916-17. The increase represents 21.2 per cent. against an increase of 22.7 per cent in the case of all communities in the Presidency."

This shows that far from making up the leeway which it is the object of every well-wisher of Muslim education to achieve we have gone back by 1.5 per cent. as compared with all other communities in the Presidency. It is perfectly true that we have progressed to the extent of 21.2 per cent but instead of making up the leeway, we have increased it by 1½ per cent. If we examine the figures for the year 1922-23, it appears that there is an actual setback. The total of Muslim students in all educational institutions was, as already pointed out, 1,81,417 in 1921-22 while in 1922-23 it has gone down to 1,78,755. This does not show that we have wiped off the stigma of backwardness, but that our relative position with other communities, far from showing any improvement, clearly indicates a slight setback.

The following statement shows the position of Muslim education in this Presidency for the year 1922-23:—

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Class	Total number	Muslims	Per cent. age.
I (Infant)	2,52,000	47,800	18.9
II	1,28,000	24,000	18.7
III	1,11,000	17,300	15.5
IV	87,000	12,900	14.7
V	65,000	10,200	15.3
MIDDLE.			
VI	41,000	7,000	17
VII	28,000	3,500	13.3
VIII	25,000	2,600	10
HIGH.			
IX	9,961	796	7.96
X	7,699	541	7
XI	5,880	429	7
XII	5,217	422	8.2

UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.

Intermediate Classes:—			
1st year	2,282	94	4.1
2nd year	1,337	81	6.2
Degree Classes:—			
3rd year	626	29	4.6
4th year	695	37	5.3
5th year	79	4	5
Post-graduate:—			
6th year	84	1	1.3
7th year	4	nil	
Research students	7	nil	

From the above statement it will be clearly evident that so far as the early stages of primary education are concerned, progress made by the community is fairly satisfactory. Our population in this Presidency is 19.7 per cent., and at least in the infant classes we can have the satisfaction of feeling that our education is nearly according to our population. But as we go further up, the percentage gradually dwindles down, till we reach the vanishing point in the higher post-graduate classes and research studies. These percentages are worked out on the total population, but if we take into account the depressed classes inhabiting this Presidency, who are admittedly more backward, our percentage will be further reduced. The following statement will show the state of Muslim education in the matter of higher and collegiate education as compared with that of the Indian Christians, the Parsis and the higher castes of the Hindus.

	Indian Christians.	Higher caste Hindus.
Population	1,21,578	57,07,652
Higher Education:—		
Class IX	352	7,848
Class X	263	6,111
Class XI	116	4,742
Class XII	131	4,020
	Mahomedans male.	Parsis.
Population	21,15,331	43,094
Higher Education:—		
Class IX	796	778
Class X	541	606
Class XI	420	538
Class XII	427	587

University and Intermediate Classes:—

	Indian Christians.	Higher caste Hindus.
1st year	126	1,745
2nd year	59	1,032
3rd year	20	519
4th year	16	562

University and Intermediate Classes:—

	Mahomedans male.	Parsis.
1st year	94	276
2nd year	81	154
3rd year	29	52
4th year	37	68

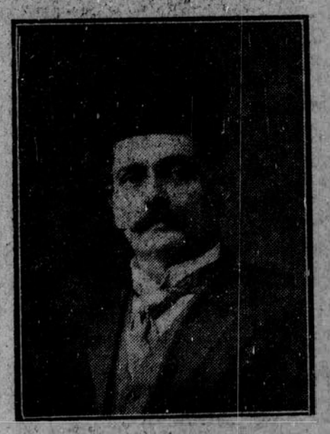
Comment on such a statement is unnecessary. Compared with our population and the stage of higher and collegiate education which we have reached with that of the sister communities, except the depressed classes, there is no room for satisfaction with the progress made. In the face of

(Continued on next page.)

HON. SIR IBRAHIM RAHIMTULLA.



Who presided over the thirty-seventh session of All-India Muslim Educational Conference which held its session on Saturday at Bombay.



MR. MIRZA ALI MAHOMED KHAN.
Chairman of the Reception Committee of All-India Muslim Educational Conference.

MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL PROBLEM.

(Continued from previous page.)

these facts, the statement that we have passed out of the backward stage in education, and that we can no longer be regarded as such cannot but be held as wholly unfounded. I have taken some trouble to refute this argument for obvious reasons. The community needs all the efforts that can be made to improve its educational position. It also needs whole-hearted support from Government to help it on towards further progress. Its claims as a backward community ought not to be allowed to be prejudiced in any way. There is a certain section amongst our own community who seem to imagine that sufficient has already been done in the direction of educational progress, and that the main activities of the community should be diverted into other channels. In order that there may be no relaxation in the efforts of the community in the direction of educational advancement, and in order that all the necessary enthusiasm in the best interests of the community should be concentrated in that direction, it was necessary to clearly indicate from official statistics the actual condition in which our community finds itself at present in the matter of higher education.

I am sure that the result of this examination of the statistical position will be to convince you that in all spheres of secondary and higher education, further strenuous efforts from all directions are essentially necessary.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

As regards elementary education, the percentage is satisfactory, though not adequate. It must, however, be conceded that substantial further progress in the direction of primary education is necessary for all communities. Our standard of literacy is 4.7, which cannot by any means be regarded as adequate. It is gratifying to find that the general public of all classes and communities are now whole-heartedly in favour of the introduction of compulsion in primary education. When, in the year 1901, I raised the standard of free and compulsory primary education in the Bombay Legislative Council, and kept agitating for it both in the Legislative Council and the Bombay Municipality, it appeared to me a forlorn hope. But the popular sentiment has wonderfully changed during the last 20 years, and there is hardly any person in this country now who does not recognise the advantages of free and compulsory primary education. Three Acts of the local legislature have been passed one after another; rules under the Primary Education Act have been promulgated; and it now remains for local bodies—municipalities and district local boards—to prove their sincerity in the demand for such a measure, and to apply it at the earliest possible date throughout this Presidency.

SECONDARY AND HIGHER EDUCATION.

I have already stated how backward our community continues to remain in the sphere of secondary and higher education. In using the words, "higher education", I intend to convey not only such education in Arts, but also in regard to professional and technical including industrial education. You will all appreciate what an amount of leeway has got to be made up, and I therefore do not propose to indicate in detail what remains to be done. The real question is how to accomplish it. The one difficulty which has, in my opinion, retarded the progress of higher education amongst the Mussalmans of India has been the influence of the priesthood, to which I devoted a considerable part of my address at Surat. That difficulty does not seem to operate now to any great extent. There are a large number of young Muslims very keen and anxious to prosecute their studies. The one stumbling block which has existed all this time, and which exists with equal if not greater force to-day in view of the increasing numbers of aspirants for higher education, is the economic backwardness of the community and want of funds in consequence. In brief, this need is represented by the one word "Scholarship." If adequate funds can be made available to give the necessary help to needy students, our progress in higher education would substantially increase, and we would be able, within a reasonable period, to wipe off the stigma of backwardness which has attached to our community so long.

CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS.

One of the directions from which the required financial assistance could be obtained was indicated by me before, and I drew attention to the large amounts of charitable endowments which have been made by Muslims in the past. If these funds could be properly administered and their usufruct could be diverted towards the promotion of Mussalman education in its higher branches, the real remedy will have been applied and the one real obstacle in the way of our educational progress will have been removed. In this connection, I should like to draw attention to what has been done in Rander, a suburb of the town of Surat. When I went to Surat last year, I was invited to go to Rander, and there I visited a school which is maintained out of a charitable endowment. It is a school open to students of all communities as day scholars. It has, however, a boarding house attached to it, to which poor Muslim students are admitted without any charge for their board, lodging and tuition. I need not say that religious teaching is imparted to the Muslims, because that is a common feature of all Muslim schools, a point on which there is universal agreement amongst the Mussalmans. Efficient secular education is also given, but the peculiarity to which I wish specially to draw attention is that needy students are boarded, lodged, clothed and educated at this institution free of charge. I was very forcibly struck with the immense amount of good which this institution was doing, and my object in drawing attention to it in this Conference is to invite people interested in Muslim education to visit it and see if such schools could not be multiplied throughout India. This is the best use that can be made of charitable endowments, and if most of those funds which, in many cases, are lying dormant, could be utilized for establishing schools on such or similar lines throughout this country, it would go a long way to help in the progress of education. Since my reference to this subject at Surat, the Mussalman Waqf Act has been passed by the Indian Legislature; and let us all earnestly hope that the result will be greater activity in the administration of Waqfs and the provision of a greater part of such Waqfs towards educational progress of the community.

KNOWLEDGE.

We have all been discussing ways and means for the promotion of Muslim education for many years. The question arises as to what is really meant by education, and what is to be the result of educational progress. I do not think there can be any difference of opinion that the ultimate ideal of education must be the acquisition of knowledge for the sake of knowledge. That is the spirit in which we have been taught by our revered Prophet to seek knowledge when he said:

"Acquire knowledge for he who acquires it in the way of the Lord performs an act of piety; who speaks of knowledge, praises God; who seeks it, adores God; who dispenses instruction in it, bestows alms; and who imparts it to its fitting objects, performs an act of devotion to God. Knowledge enables its possessor to distinguish what is forbidden from what is not: it lights the way to heaven; it is our friend in the desert, our society in solitude, our companion when bereft of friends; it guides us to happiness; it sustains us in misery; it is our ornament in the company of friends, it serves as an armour against our enemies. With knowledge, the servant of God rises to the height of goodness and to a noble position, associates with sovereigns in this world, and attains to the perfection of happiness in the next."

It is because knowledge was sought by his followers in this spirit, that the glorious page of Muslim history has been written. It is this ideal which every Muslim must bear in mind in his pursuit for education. It is necessary to emulate the great scientists of the past, and to try to attain a high standard of perfection for the sake of knowledge. It serves no useful purpose to study this bright page in the history of our community for the purpose either to take to ourselves the reflected credit of the achievements of our co-religionists in the past, or to brood over our present condition in comparison with theirs. This historical page ought to serve as a beacon light for the guidance of the followers of our revered Prophet, to emulate our predecessors in religion, and to prove ourselves worthy of the great name we bear. I have made these remarks in the light of the actual state of things which is noticeable now. In the economic condition in which our community finds itself, education is sought mainly for the careers it opens out and as a means of earning one's livelihood. The economic condition of most of the students is such that they are obliged to lead a life of strenuous work throughout. In the school and college days, they have always to look about for means for prosecuting their studies. On passing their examinations, their first thought is to seek suitable employment, or to practise in a learned profession. While the learned professions are already said to be over-crowded the employment market is in a much worse condition. The Universities are turning out a very large number of graduates in Arts every year, and the scope for employment does not widen in the same proportion. In the economic conditions prevailing, the main anxiety of the educated classes, after passing their examination, is to find some work which would provide them with a living. In these conditions, it is obviously idle to talk of the wider aspects of education. Excellence in arts and crafts, literature and science can only be achieved after prolonged application and study. Graduation is merely the groundwork for it. This means heavy expense, which most people cannot afford. The ideal which I have indicated, in the present economic conditions, remains a mere ideal so far as general application is concerned, and will remain an ideal until such time as the economic condition of the people of India substantially improves. Education and Economics are closely related and are interdependent upon each other. Progress of education provides better production, and better production results in better finances. In order to impart such education, funds are necessary; and national progress is dependent both upon educational and economic progress. In the path of progress difficulties are inevitable. They ought not to depress, but to stimulate to further action, and to strenuous effort for achieving the aim, the object and the ideal.

THE ALIGARH UNIVERSITY.

If Sir Syed Ahmed had been depressed or deterred by the serious difficulties he had to confront with in establishing a school Aligarh, the community would not now possess the Moslem University there. Aligarh is fortunate in having the zealous services of the best men actuated by a spirit of service and sacrifice, who have achieved what cannot but be regarded as far-reaching results. In all such achievements, the one essential condition is to find the one man of indomitable spirit, determined against all odds to carry the community to its goal. It was such spirit in Sir Syed which carried him through to the attainment of his ambition, and his able successors have succeeded in attaining his ideal of a Moslem University at Aligarh. All this has been accomplished after prolonged effort during a period which may well be regarded as the commencement of educational awakening of the community.

It will be gratifying to you to learn that the Aligarh University provides education for 1,700 pupils, and that the demand for education is so great that the University authorities have had to refuse admission to a large number of applicants. I am informed that it has on its rolls some Muslim students from other parts of the world, who have, following the inspiring direction of our revered Prophet "Acquire knowledge even if you have got to go to China for the purpose," travelled long distances to come to India in search of that knowledge. It is an example worthy to be followed.

The fact that Aligarh has had to refuse admission to a large number of applicants is clear evidence of the fact that the existing educational institutions, suitable for the Muslims, are insufficient to provide for all the wants of the community. H. E. H. the Nizam, by establishing the Osmania University, and H. H. the Begum Sahiba of Bhopal, in constituting the Sultania College, have contributed towards supplying such wants, and the Muslim community must be very grateful to them for their efforts for the educational uplift of the community. All these institutions are apparently inadequate to meet the growing demands of the Muslim population in India. In this connection, I should like to refer to a munificent charity which Seth Dawoodbhoy Fazal has left for the promotion of Muslim education. The trustees of the charity have decided to establish a residential high school in a salubrious part of this Presidency, and efforts are being made to secure a suitable site for it. When the institution is ready, it will materially help towards the cause of Muslim education.

THE ISMAIL COLLEGE.

In the meantime, you will be glad to learn that the long-delayed scheme of establishing the Ismail College has now fructified. Last year, His Excellency the Governor of Bombay laid the foundation-stone of the College, and it may well be expected that, within a reasonable time, this institution will be serving the cause of Muslim education in this Presidency. It is going to be a First Grade College, open to all communities, with priority of admission to the applicants belonging to the faith of the donor. It may reasonably be expected that, with the growth of Muslim education in this Presidency, this College will become, in course of time, largely a Muslim College.

There is one aspect of the establishment of this College, to which I wish to draw your particular attention. The Government of Bombay, in the resolution which they have issued indicating their decision to utilise Sir Mahomed Yusuf's princely donation of Rs. 8 lakhs for the establishment of the Ismail College, have provided that, if eight students having Arabic as their second language enter the College, they will provide a Professor of Arabic for their teaching. I am sure every one of you will recognise the great desirability of a close study of the Arabic language, in which all the original literature of our religion is published. A Mussalman's attachment to his faith is proverbial. No arguments are necessary to convince you of this attachment. But it is still a matter of regret that the demand for the study of Arabic does not appear to be so pronounced amongst students for higher education as one has reason to expect. I am sure the great importance to the community of the existence of a class of educated men, learned in Western culture as well as in the language of our faith, will be generally recognised. The Hindu scriptures are in Sanskrit, and you will find that an overwhelming number of Hindu students make it a point to take Sanskrit as their second language, to enable them to have a first-hand and intimate knowledge of their religion. The same tendency is not manifest amongst Muslim students of this Presidency. It is true that the study of the Arabic language is more difficult, necessitates greater application, and has greater risks of failures at examinations. It is quite possible that the real explanation of this state of things is provided by the economic backwardness of the Muslim students, whose one anxiety must naturally be to pass their examinations and to qualify themselves for earning their living. To them the selection of a second language which would facilitate passing their examinations must prove attractive. The same conditions, however, apply to their fellow-students from amongst the Hindu community. Sanskrit is also a difficult language to study, but the Hindu students are not as a class deterred by that fact, and strenuously pursue, in the course of their higher education, the study of Sanskrit. There is no reason why the students of the Muslim community should not imitate their example, take Arabic as their second language and try to supply what I regard as one of the greatest wants of the Muslim community in India, namely persons educated in Western culture and in Arabic, for useful service in the cause of their community. Government have, in the resolution issued by them in regard to the Ismail College, indicated their willingness to provide the means for imparting education in Arabic, and I feel confident that, if there is any genuine demand on the part of Muslim students in high schools and colleges, Government would make the necessary arrangements for the teaching of Arabic in the educational institutions in their charge. I hope Muslim students will realise the importance to their community of the study of Arabic, and will direct their attention to it when they are called upon to select their second language.

The reference to the munificent donation of Sir Mohomed Yusuf would be incomplete without recording the fact that, in addition to the establishment of the Ismail College, 25 scholarships each of the value of Rs. 30 have been provided out of this fund for Moslem students in the First Year of their College course available in the whole of this Presidency including Sind.

OVERSEAS SCHOLARSHIPS.

In the Surat address I drew special attention to the extreme desirability of constituting over-sea scholarships for the Muslims of this country. As has been already shown, the real difficulty in the path of Muslim education lies in the economic backwardness of the community. Scholarships are one of its greatest needs. I have held the view that the real pinch occurs just about the time of the Matriculation examination. I have been urging for many years the great need for the establishment of overseas scholarships, which would enable Muslims to attain the highest positions they may be specially adapted for. It must be gratifying to you to find that a princely sum has been entrusted to the Bombay University by Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim's family for awarding such scholarships to Mussalmans. The Dawoodbhoy Fazal Charities, to which I have already referred, have also been partly diverted to the awarding of such scholarships. We have, therefore, now two large sums of money available for overseas scholarships, and the special thanks of the community are due to Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy, who initiated these scholarships on behalf of the Currimbhoy family, and to Mr. Sheriff Dewjee Kanjee and his brother-trustees for providing a part of the large fund at their disposal for the same purpose. The splendid results obtained by the Tata Scholarships, which were founded some years ago on the same lines, lead one to the sanguine expectation that the results of these overseas scholarships will be equally great, and that the Moslem community will materially benefit by the scholars who will return to this country, after having secured the highest attainments in the most advanced countries. The ideal of knowledge for the sake of knowledge' can well be expected to be attained through the means of men with such attainments.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

The state of female education amongst Moslems in this Presidency cannot but be regarded as being in a deplorable condition. There were only eight Muslim girls in secondary institutions 1922-23 while, so far as collegiate education is concerned, their number was nil. Our revered Prophet has made no distinction between males and females in the matter of acquiring knowledge. He has enjoined equally upon both sexes to seek and acquire knowledge. A community cannot progress without educated helpmates co-operating with their husbands and working for the uplift of their children. The question of female education among Mussalmans is a complicated one. While prejudice against female education has been gradually wearing off, the real difficulty in the path of female education is again one of funds. I have already dealt with the question of the correlation between education and economics. If adequate funds are available, the question of female education could not remain so difficult as it is. In dealing with the success which the Aligarh school attained, I pointed out the necessity of one single enthusiastic worker. While this is true in regard to public and communal institutions, it is equally true in the matter of individual effort. I will quote to you the instance of one man who has by his far-sightedness, helped his family to attain one of the highest positions in matters educational. Who, amongst you has not heard of Justice Badruddin Tyabji? The history of the family is worth recording, as indicating what one man can accomplish in his individual capacity for the educational progress of his family. Tyabji Bhai Mian, the father of Justice Tyabji, who was a merchant in Baroda, had a large family. He decided to give the best chance to his children by giving them the highest form of education then available. All his sons, and they were six in number, attained high positions in their respective spheres. Having realised the great benefits of education, they took care to give their own children, both male and female, the best form of education available. The family has now reached a stage when it consists of a large number of persons, and amongst them there is hardly any male or female who is not literate in English. The process in the case of this family was the higher education of the boys first, and, as a necessary corollary, the training given by the boys to their sons and daughters in higher education. It is a family which has shown the way of how high progress in education, both male and female, can be attained by individual effort. If it is not possible to provide adequate funds for the conjoint and simultaneous education of males and females, male education will inevitably lead to female education, and the progress of the community, though slow, will all the same be assured. Let us concentrate on the best that is practically achievable, and let a large number of single-minded men be found, both for the purpose of education of the community and for the education of the family. Every unit of a community counts in its progress.

Gentlemen, it is not my intention to detain you any further. I am grateful to you for your indulgence in giving me a patient hearing. I will conclude, as I did in Surat, with asking you to let us fervently pray that Almighty God may, in his mercy, vouchsafe to every Mussalman the spirit of service and sacrifice in the noble cause of progress and enlightenment.

Nawab Sader Yar Jang Bahadur, Hon. Secretary, All-India Muslim Educational Conference then submitted the annual Report which was approved.

The Conference then adjourned till Sunday at 10 a.m.

MAHATMA'S ADDRESS.

CALCUTTA PRESS COMMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 27.

Commenting on the Congress Presidential address the Statesman says: Mr. Gandhi has submitted to the Congress what he calls a sketch of Swaraj, which, if it is to be taken as Congress's effort towards solving the problems that lie ahead, seems to show how far the bulk of the Indian politicians still are from grappling with the real difficulties. We do not believe that Mr. Gandhi's vision of a democratic India wherein everyone should be a craftsman makes any appeal to politically minded classes.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" says:—Much that Mahatma Gandhi has said was already known to be his views but in restating them he has imparted a freshness, vigour and completeness.

The "Englishman" says:—Mr. Gandhi's address to the Congress reads like an attempt to make the best of a bad situation.

"Forward" says:—The spinning wheel is his (Gandhi's) gift to the country and his message to the nation fighting for its freedom.

The "Bengalee" says:—The presidential address has been most disappointing. A more unillumined and uninspired piece of literature it has rarely been our misfortune to read from the pen of the Mahatma.

SIR T. B. SAPRU ON MAHATMA'S ADDRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Dec. 26.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru spoke as follows regarding Mr. Gandhi's presidential address at Belgaum:—"There is very little of Swaraj in the twelve suggestions made by Mr. Gandhi. Many of those suggestions, if otherwise found to be sound, can be given effect to even without Swaraj. Even after reading the whole speech I fail to see what is the ideal constitution which Mr. Gandhi wants the country to accept. So far as the suggestions with regard to manual labour being the basis of franchise and the exclusion of property, position and education are concerned it is not clear to my mind what Mr. Gandhi exactly means. If he wants a better representation of labour, I agree. If he wants to penalise property or position or education I do not. The whole speech, to my mind, reveals a point of view which is, in many important respects, different from that of the Liberals or even others who do not believe in Mr. Gandhi's programme. I recognise his courteous references to the Liberals but his speech is scarcely calculated to encourage hope of real reunion unless either the Liberals or the Congressmen, as they are, make a complete surrender of their principles and I do not think that either party will be prepared to make such surrender. Speaking for myself, whoever else may believe in the political, moral or economic efficacy of the spinning wheel, I have never believed in it and I cannot believe it. Nor do I think there can be any common ground so long as one party believed in self-Government within the Empire and the other party does not care whether self-Government is within the Empire or outside it."

MESSAGES OF SYMPATHY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BELGAUM Dec. 27.

A large number of messages of sympathy have been received by Mahatma Gandhi as the President of the Congress. Mr. Rangachariar repeats the telegram to the Liberal Federation: "Will press union on the Congress. It in its turn adoption full dominion status as its aim, free states being left outside the scope of organisation, though nation may aspire to it in due course. Union is essential from every point of view. Times critical" Mr. Rangachariar adds in his telegram to Mahatma Gandhi: "Entreat you use your influence for inducing Congress change its methods and aims slightly to suit all national workers. Wish Congress success."

Hakim Ajmal Khan expressed regret his health prevented long journey. He wished success to Mahatma Gandhi's mission taking, as in unity of all parties lay India's salvation.

The Secretaries, National Congress, Ceylon: "Express sincere thanks for invitation. Too late to appoint delegates. Wish successful session."

Mr. G. Mateson on behalf of the Non-Brahmin United Nationalist Party and also as Vice-President of the Madras Dravidian Association wired that the Congress should become an All India Federal Congress under the aegis of the British Crown. They urged abolition of the cotton excise duty. Favoured boycott of foreign cloth. Encouragement of swadeshi including khaddar. Among others who sent good wishes are Mr. Nekiram Sharma and Mr. Brelvi.

ALL-INDIA PUBLIC LIBRARIES CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BELGAUM, Dec. 27.

At the All India Public Libraries Conference resolutions were passed exhorting libraries throughout the country to join the India Library Association and to form library associations in the districts and cities. The conference also recommended to the provincial library associations to take up the work of publishing books in vernaculars for the use of schools. Another resolution wanted the establishment of special libraries for ladies. 150 delegates in all were present and Mr. S. V. Narasimha Sastry presented a report of the work of the All India Library Association since the last sitting at Cocanada.



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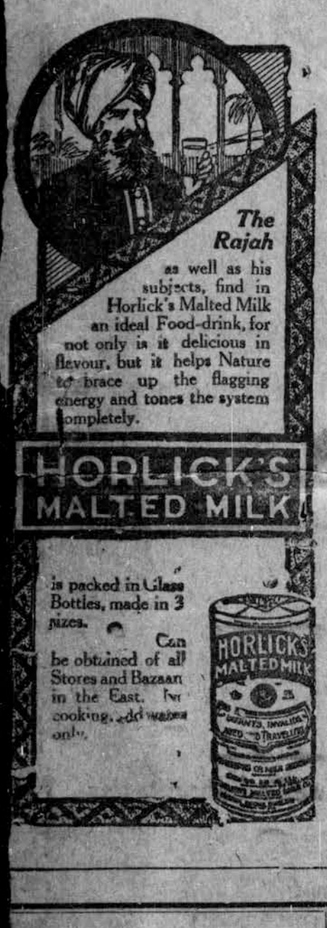


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LIBERAL FEDERATION'S SCHEME.

PROTEST AGAINST ACCEPTANCE OF LEE RECOMMENDATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Dec 26.

The Subjects Committee of the National Liberal Federation sat this evening for three and half hours. For nearly two hours the committee discussed the possibility of the Liberals of rejoining the Congress. Discussion was adjourned until to-morrow evening. The Committee next discussed draft resolutions to be placed before to-morrow's session of the Federation. The first resolution relates to the death of Mr. Montagu and will be moved by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru. The second resolution deplores the deaths of several Indian patriots who passed away during the year and this will be put from the Chair. The third resolution which urges the early publication of the report of the Reforms Enquiry Committee will be moved by Pandit Gokarannath Misra and the fourth, which relates to self-Government, by Mr. C. Y. Chintamani.

RESOLUTION ON REFORMS.

It is understood that the Subjects Committee have adopted a resolution stating exactly what further reforms leading up to full self-Government the Federation wishes to be introduced. The resolution authorised the Council of the Federation to frame a more detailed scheme of reforms and also to confer with other political parties in the country in consideration of such scheme. It is understood that the resolution urges, among other things, full recognition of India as a Dominion in all matters of Imperial concern and inter-Imperial relations the curtailment of the powers of control of the Secretary of State for India and the approximation of his position as far as may be, to that of the Secretary of State for the Colonies in relation to the Dominions the abolition of the India Council, full responsibility of the Government of India to the Legislative Assembly in all matters of internal civil administration, complete provincial autonomy, the transfer of the control of the services from the Secretary of State to the Government of India and the Legislatures in India, the widening of the franchise adequate, representation of the depressed classes and urban labouring populations and women's suffrage and the right of women to candidature for the legislatures on the same terms as in the case of men. As regards the foreign, political and military departments it was urged that the Secretary of State's control should be retained for a definite period; a definite amount which should be non-votable should be provided by statue for military expenditures and any proposed expenditure in excess of that amount is to be subject to the vote of the lagislature.

The fifth resolution deals with the financial position of the provincial Governments and urges the Government of India to abolish provincial contributions and to make a more equitable distribution of the sources of revenue between the Central and the provincial Governments. This resolution will be moved by Sir P. C. Mitter.

The sixth resolution protests against the acceptance by His Majesty's Government of the Lee Commission's recommendations and the seventh relates to economic developments and includes Swadeshi and the elevation of the depressed classes and the removal of untouchability. This resolution will be moved by Mr. G. K. Devadhar of Bombay.

DR. PARANJPYE'S ADDRESS

COMMENT OF "LEADER."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 27.

The "Leader" commenting on the presidential address of Dr. Paranjpye at the Liberal Federation at Lucknow says:—

It is unfortunate that, unlike the presidential addresses in general, the address of Dr. Paranjpye should contain too much of what might be called controversial matter and it should be combative in tone. With the substance of his criticism of the non-cooperation movement and its unfortunate career scarcely anyone outside the ranks of the Congressmen will be disposed to disagree. But reiteration of facts and arguments was at this stage superfluous while it was unfortunate at the present juncture in view of the efforts set on foot at Bombay in November to explore all possibilities of unity between the progressive political parties to resist more effectively the reactionary acts and tendencies on the part of the Government and to accelerate our progress towards self-government

P. AND O. MAIL BOAT'S "RECORD" VOYAGE.

LONDON, Dec. 27.

The P. and O Mail boat "Kaisaribind" arrived here yesterday after a record voyage from Bombay. Her new time from Gibralter to Plymouth is 61 hours and 17 minutes.—Reuter.

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POSTMEN'S CONFERENCE.

MR. N. M. JOSHI'S ADDRESS.

Mr. N. M. Joshi, presiding over the 2nd Session of the Bombay Presidency Postmen's Conference, in the course of his speech, after thanking the Association for the honour done to him in inviting him to preside over the Conference, said:—

I am firmly convinced of the necessity of of the employees of all classes and grades effecting, maintaining and offering a united front by their strong and well-knit organisations to their employers whether they may be the State, corporations or private individuals. The relations of the employers of any one of the three Classes towards their employees are generally the same, although there may be a slight difference due to the special circumstances of each class. I, therefore, strongly feel that employees must not allow their ranks to be divided by want of either co-operation or co-ordination. Workers of different grades of different professions and occupations working under different masters and in different territories ought to realise the necessity of combining together for mutual help for the prevention of their common exploitation. I am, therefore, anxious that Postmen, Runners, Packers and other classes of postal workers who have joined this Conference should all make a common cause with the other classes of workers in the country and assist the movements like the All-India Trade Union Congress. Much more it is necessary for them to join in a common organisation with the other classes of postal workers such as the clerical staff. A large number of the grievances of the postmasters, the clerk, the postmen and the menials are common and there is always a greater chance of securing their removal if united efforts are directed towards that end. It is, therefore, necessary that the two organisations into which you are now divided should find out a way of combining together and act unitedly. No false sense of dignity or prestige and no spirit of sordid financial considerations ought to come in the way of the very necessary co-operation on the part of both the sides. Sacrifices of individual or group interests made in a common cause do not deprive that individual or group of his or its innate dignity or prestige but on the contrary, raise him or it higher in the eyes of the world.

EQUAL TREATMENT.

Referring to their needs and demands Mr. Joshi said:—

Foremost among the demands, which you should make, is for the fair and just treatment for those classes of your members whose service is regarded as inferior, as that of the runners, packers, and etc. These classes of public servants are denied the privileges of leave and pension to the same extent to which others are regarded as entitled. I am at loss to know why the Government of India treats this hard-worked class of people with such indifference. In my judgment if any class of people deserve the rights of enjoying leave with full pay and adequate pension or retirement, it is that of these lowest paid public servants. Their salaries being low, it is very difficult for them to make any savings to be spent during sickness or after retirement Moreover on account of want of education they cannot be expected to have a forethought for the future. But the Government of India selects only this class of their servants for niggardly treatment while they show great solicitude for increasing the emoluments of their highly paid services. Only recently on the recommendation of the Lee Commission the Government has decided to liberally increase the emoluments and privileges of the Superior Services. But these very members of the superior services who control the various Departments of the Government of India including the Postal Department do not realise the hardships of the lowest paid subordinates placed under them caused by the practical denial of casual, privilege, or sick leave and of adequate pension. I, therefore, hope that you will pass a resolution insisting upon doing away with the distinction between inferior and superior service as regards leave and pension. But you should not stop with the passing of a resolution. The differential treatment given to meniels is common to all Departments of the Government of India and the Local Governments. You should, as an organised body, carry on persistent agitation to get this injustice removed by securing the co-operation of all Government servants whose service is regarded as inferior.

MORE HOLIDAYS.

Your grievance about want of sufficient holidays is a very just one. Most of the Subordinate Postal Employees suffer from it. You are deprived of your holidays on the ground of public convenience. But if the public want their convenience served, they should be prepared to pay for it. The Department can attend to the public convenience without depriving you of your holidays by adding to the number of Postmen and menials and arranging a proper shift of holidays to all. Moreover, the excuse abouut public convenience is not a very strong one. The public convenience by the closure of other public Offices on Holidays and Sundays. Still, the other Departments and other Public Offices are not kept open on the ground of public convenience and I fail to understand why the Postal Department alone should be selected for a differential treatment. In England and in several European Countries, there are no postal deliveries on Sundays and the pnublic does not make a great grievance of it. I feel that even in India the public will not long complain about inconvenience caused by the stoppage of Postal deliveries on Sundays and Holidays if the Government of India introduces the practice.

MORE PAY!

There is one point to which I would like to refer here for your consideration. I have seen a tendency on the part of some organizations of Postal workers to base their demand for better conditions on the ground of the profits made by the Departments. I feel it is a mistake for the Postal employees to base their demand for fair treatment on this ground. The Postal work being a Government monopoly, the whole community has a claim to all the profits made by the Department. The profits may or may not be due to the economic working of the department, they may be wholly due to the higher rates which the Government can charge without fear of loss on account of having retained the monopoly of work in their hands. Moreover, if the Postal employees base their claims for fair treatment on the ground of profits, they may have to accept less advantageous conditions when the department begins to show losses. I would, therefore, advise you to base your claim on an adequate wage and other humane conditions of service, on the ground of justice and fair play. If the Government and the public want you to give them full day's work it is their duty to see that all your reasonable needs are satisfied. This is the strongest argument you can use in justification of your demands and you should make this the guiding principle of all your agitation.

SIR M. HABIBULLAH ENTERTAINED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 27.

Sir Mahomed Habibullah, the newly appointed member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, is leaving to-day for Delhi by the Bombay Express. The college students of Madras gave a farewell entertainment to Sir Mahomed on the eve of his departure. In the course of the address presented to him the College students expressed a hope that Sir Mahomed's unabating zeal and industry would help them in the near future to realise the benefits arising from co-ordinating the work of the various Indian Universities, in all essential matters of instruction as recommended by the last Universities Conference. Sir Mohamed in his reply, while he did not give them any promise or express his ideas on the question of university education, assured the students that he would bestow his best attention to a solution of the problem.

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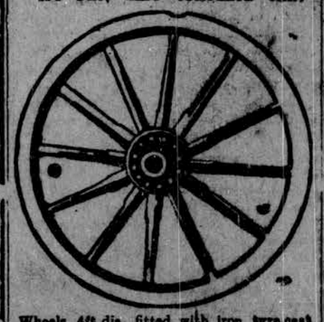
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